FBIS DAILY REPORT

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ALFONSIN CONVEYS SUPPORT TO COLOMBIAN PRESIDENT

PY081847 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2323 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 7 Nov (TELAM) -- President Raul Alfonsin expressed his solidarity with the Colombian people over the terrorist attack against the Palace of Justice in Bogota. President Alfonsin conveyed this message in a telephone conversation with Colombian President Belisario Betancur this afternoon. Afterwards, Alfonsin sent a message, transmitted over Colombian radio and television, pointing out his moral duty to express his solidarity with the sister country of Colombia and its president, his friend Belisario Betancur. The text of the message follows:

The inseparable friendship that unites Argentines and Colombians and the fraternal, peaceful struggle our two countries are waging for the definitive emancipation of our continent prompts me to discharge the moral duty of expressing my solidarity with the sister country of Colombia and its president, my friend Belisario Betancur. This is a message from all Argentines, who are shocked by such a violent act of contempt for the supreme value of life. Putting aside all political consideration, I denounce the violation of a commitment we have in common: our commitment to life.

There have been many deaths on our continent. Our peoples not only wish for peace. They urgently need it. The sufferings of Colombia are the sufferings of Argentina, just as we know they are those of all the peoples of our continent. There should be no more unnecessary violence or death on our continent. To our pain over the loss of life is added the revulsion we feel toward such repulsive methods, all the more considering the patient efforts being made by a nation determined to establish and strengthen democracy as well as to assert popular sovereignty fully and peacefully.

May God give strength to the people and government of Colombia so that their efforts toward reconciliation will not be weakened.

PRESIDENT CRITICIZES U.S., EUROPEAN PROTECTIONISM

PY072357 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 7 Nov 85 p 3

[Text] (NA) -- President Raul Alfonsin yesterday said protectionist barriers by industrialized countries will cost Argentina around two billion dollars in lost exports this year. Alfonsin, at a luncheon commemorating Export Day, also announced that special programmes will be set up next year to give exporters stability in determining the costs and benefits of selling abroad.

Much of Alfonsin's speech was dedicated to criticizing United States and European protectionism. "This year, given normal prices, we would have reached 10 billion dollars (in exports) if those obstacles hadn't existed," he said. Argentine exports this year are targetted at around eight billion dollars. But Alfonsin noted that increased efforts by the government and exporters have curbed a trend of falling sales abroad.

"In the first quarter (of 1985), exports fell 16 percent below the same period in 1984," he said. "In the first half of the year the decline was five percent, and in the first nine months the total fall was 2.5 percent. These results are mainly due to the extraordinary showing by industrial exports," the president added.

Referring to government export incentives planned for next year, the President said: "Special export programmes will be offered by sector which will allow businessmen to target new markets with pre-established goals and obligations and with determined costs and benefits."

Alfonsin also reviewed the export incentives provided so far under his administration, among them: A relatively high exchange rate, an adjustment system guaranteeing a stable exchange rate, the reduction and elimination of duties on industrial exports and an improved net income to exporters hit by falling world prices for wheat, linseed, wool, tea, etc. He added that steel exporters recently started receiving temporary export reimbursements, while legislation was enacted to make exporting less bureaucratic.

But Chamber of Argentine Exporters (CERA) president Dulio Brunella, preceding Alfonsin at the speaker's podium, emphasized that "bureaucratic red-tape" still exists and must be eliminated. He added that export duties must be reduced further.

POST-ELECTION CABINET SHAKEUP RUMORS REPORTED

PY112106 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 11 Nov 85 p 5

[Text] (NA) -- According to the rumour-mill in government circles, Economy Minister Juan Sourrouille recently offered his resignation to President Raul Alfonsin if the latter considered a post-election cabinet shuffle necessary, while Defence Production Secretary Raul Tomas was reported to be about to step down next month by ARGENTINE NEWS. However the mass-circulation daily CLARIN said there would be no shuffle in the near future although Alfonsin realized that Public Works Minister Roberto Tomasini, Communications Secretary Roberto Zubieta and Energy Secretary Conrado Storani did not fit into Sourrouille's plans. Tomasini could be replaced at some point by former Treasury Secretary Norberto Bertaina, reports run. The position of Alfredo Concepcion as Central Bank chairman is also reportedly shaky but Sourrouille's the most secure of all.

Other shuffle rumours concern Education Minister Carlos Alconada Aramburu and his interior colleague Antonio Troccoli. Alconada Aramburu would be replaced by Radical Deputy Jorge Vanossi while Troccoli would be offered the Rome embassy. Misiones governor Ricardo Barrios Arrechea and Buenos Aires Province Radical Party chairman Juan Manuel Casella are the frontrunners to replace Troccoli according to these rumours.

Another government source said the government will soon be giving more precise information on the role of the 12 conspiracy suspects held under state-of-siege provisions, adding that the state of siege itself would run its full course of 60 days.

Finally, reliable sources said the Armed Forces would propose that the state intelligence services continue directly under the president and that the head of the SIDE state intelligence agency continue to be a civilian. The transfer of intelligence to the defence ministry had been suggested. The Armed Forces proposals will allow for military advisers and will aim at improving co-ordination.

RESTRUCTURING OF SIDE REPORTEDLY APPROVED

PY112303 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1012 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 11 Nov (NA) -- A high-ranking official source confirmed today that President Raul Alfonsin may have accepted the resignation of Hector Rossi, the head of the SIDE, the Secretariat for State Intelligence, who resigned to facilitate the restructuring of the agency.

Despite Rossi's resignation, the SIDE will reportedly be able to continue operating under the jurisdiction of the Presidency and with a civilian head, in conformity with the suggestions that the Armed Forces -- at Alfonsin's request -- will put forward. The Armed Forces will also recommend that the SIDE executive positions be filled by specialized professionals, who could be military men. According to reliable sources, Army, Navy, and Air Force technical committees are still working to consolidate their proposals into a single document that the joint staff will probably submit to the government this week. The Armed Forces' document will also reportedly recommend that each service designate its own delegate to the SIDE to improve coordination and avoid the duplication of intelligence efforts. This scheme is currently under implementation in other countries.

The sources pointed out that the resignation of Rossi apparently has been accepted. However, top government officials have maintained a strict veil of secrecy around the designation of his replacement. Nevertheless, the sources recalled that a little over 1 month ago the president appointed a Radical leader with influence in a southern district of greater Buenos Aires to a high SIDE position, and the leader could not discharge his duties, apparently because of disagreements with Rossi. The sources added that some months ago, when Roberto Pena, the first official to head the SIDE under the constitutional government, resigned from his post, an influential government official suggested that he be replaced with ophthamologist Elizalde, a brother of a late Radical economist who headed the Central Bank during the Illia Administration. The sources pointed out that discreet consultations have been held about the possible designation of a retired military officer to head the SIDE, although this alternative has been practically ruled out, unless the president makes a last minute decision. The sources pointed to the vagueness and inaccuracy of the press reports published in recent days on an alleged total restructuring of the intelligence services. The sources said that the immediate restructuring will only affect the SIDE, because the restructuring of the Armed Forces intelligence services must be considered separately.

It has been learned that President Alfonsin asked the chiefs of staff to submit their suggestions on improving the SIDE during a meeting held on 31 October at the Olivos residence. During that meeting, also attended by Defense Minister Roque Carranza and the Defense Undersecretary Horacio Jaunarena, the president reportedly reiterated his support for and confidence in the chiefs of staff, and asked them for their cooperation to counter the wave of intimidating actions, abductions, and other actions that weaken democracy. During the meeting, Brigadier General Guillermo Teodoro Waldner, the chief of the joint staff, reportedly pointed to the danger of a possible proliferation of unofficial "intelligence groups," which at least in some cases may have had the support of government agencies or officials.

Finally, the president reportedly asked the chiefs of staff that each force give its opinion on the SIDE and on the changes it should undergo. In this regard, it was learned that one of the alternatives that the government has considered consists of concentrating the responsibility for the security agencies in the Defense Ministry, a scheme similar to but not identical to the one General de Gaulle implemented in France some 20 years ago. However, this alternative was reportedly ruled out because the SIDE will be kept under the jurisdiction of the Presidency.

The chiefs of staff met the president and the defense minister again on 5 November at Olivos. The chiefs promised to submit their suggestions in writing, which the intelligence department of each branch have already begun to consider. The Armed Forces have reportedly agreed that efforts will be made to consolidate the suggestions of each branch into a single proposal to be submitted through the Joint Staff, for which purpose "technical committees" have begun to meet. Barring disagreement, the committees are expected to conclude their task within the next few days.

TRIAL OF FALKLANDS WAR COMMANDERS BEGINS

PY111644 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1253 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 11 Nov (TELAM) -- Shortly before 0900, a hearing was initiated before the Armed Forces Supreme Council in which the prosecutor, Brigadier General Hector Nicolas Canale, accuses the officers involved in the Malvinas case of their responsibility in the political and military conduct of the South Atlantic conflict. The hearing is being held at the Logistic Command of the Patricios (1st Infantry) Regiment in this capital and is being attended by Defense Minister Roque Carranza, Radical Deputy Domingo Romano, Justicialist Deputy Mario Gurioli, and others.

It is also being attended by the 16 accused, among whom are former commanders Leopoldo Galtieri, Jorge Anaya, and Basilio Lami Dozo, members of the third military junta of the self-styled national reorganization process. In addition to the former commanders, the following officers are on trial: General Osvaldo Garcia, retired, General Mario Benjamin Menendez, General Oscar Jofre, General Omar Parada, Colonel Ernesto Repossi, Colonel Juan Magrabana, Lieutenant Colonel Italo Piaggi, Vice Admiral Juan Jose Lombardo, retired, Vice Admiral Leopoldo Suarez del Cerro, Navy Captain Luis Lago, Navy Lieutenant Alfredo Astiz, Brigadier Major Helmuth Weber, retired, and Commodore Wilson Pedrozo.

The session is being presided over by Brigadier Major Pablo Apella; the military court is composed of Division General Horacio Rivera, Brigadier General Virgilio Gorriz, Rear Admiral Eduardo Daviou, Brigadier General Juan Sciutto, military justice General Juan Cazas, Brigadier General Julio Gomez, and Rear Admiral Juan Carlos Frias. Lieutenant Colonel Edgardo Semberoiz is the secretary of the court, and Brigadier General Hector Nicolas Canale the prosecutor.

RIOS ERENU DEPARTS FOR CHILEAN CONFERENCE

PY091634 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1450 GMT 9 Nov 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 9 Nov (TELAM) -- Army Chief of Staff General Hector Luis Rios Erenu left for Chila shortly before noon today on board a regular Aerolineas Argentinas flight. General Rios Erenu will participate in a meeting of American Army commanders that will open in Chile on 18 October. The Argentine Army chief of staff made no comments to journalists.

ALFONSIN, MINISTERS SEE ZHAO OFF TO CORDOBA

PY081616 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1440 GMT 8 Nov 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 8 Nov (TELAM) -- President Raul Alfonsin this morning bade farewell at the Metropolitan Military Airbase to PRC Premier Zhao Ziyang, who left for Cordoba, where he will end his 4-day official visit to Argentina. After listening to the national anthems of the two countries, Alfonsin and Zhao walked to the ramp of the presidential plane T-02, where they said goodbye.

Zhao Ziyang went in that plane to Ezeiza airport to leave on another plane for Cordoba, from which he will leave for Venezuela tomorrow, continuing his tour of Latin American countries. During his stay in Cordoba, he will meet with representatives of the Chinese community and visit the military aricraft factory, among other activities.

Present at the metropolitan military airbase to say goodbye to the PRC Premier were Foreign Minister Dante Caputo Buenos Aires Mayor Julio Cesar Saguier, and other officials.

Delegation Visits PRC

PY081956 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 8 Nov 85

[Text] An Argentine congressional delegation is visiting Beijing. The delegation, which is headed by Deputy Gomez Centurion, is hoping talks with PRC parliament members.

PERU'S ALVA CALLS BAKER PLAN 'INSUFFICIENT'

PY102035 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 10 Nov 85 p 9

[Text] Peruvian Economy Minister Luis Alva Castro yesterday said a decision by Argentina to participate in the United States-sponsored "Baker Plan" would not jeopardize the Cartagena agreement among Latin American debtor countries. Alva Castro, at a news conference wrapping up a two day visit, also compared Peru's economic programme to the Austral Plan and admitted that the 100 million-dollar import credit line opened by Argentina is a "security measure" in case creditor countries take sanctions against Peru.

[Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish at 1650 GMT on 9 November carries a report on an interview with Luis Alva Castro on 9 November, at which he said the following were the terms of the Peru-Argentina credit agreement: "The agreement establishes the amount of the line of credit that Argentina will open at $100 million, with a term of 1 year, the rate of interest to equal that of the reciprocal agreement between the central banks, and the use not to exceed 10 percent of the total per month."]

Peruvian President Alan Garcia, on assuming office last July 28, shocked creditors by saying he would limit payments on Peru's 14 billion-dollar foreign debt to 10 percent of export earnings.

Alva Castro, who met with President Raul Alfonsin and Economy Minister Juan Sourrouille during his stay, welcomed the Baker Plan as a step forward, but said it was still insufficient. "The plan is a political response to the demands of Latin America," he said, adding that the foreign debt issue is finally being dealt with at the top levels of government and banking. The presence here of U.S. Treasury Assistant Secretary David Mulford is also positive, Alva Castro said, "because now they're coming to us" to discuss the debt crisis.

Further cause for hope, he added, is the move away from the recessionary policies espoused by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) towards a policy of growth outlined in the Baker Plan. "The door has been opened a bit," Peru's number two man in power said. But Alva Castro cautioned that the Baker Plan is still insufficient. "It doesn't stand up to even the most basic analysis. The plan offers 20 billion dollars when the interest payments on Latin America's foreign debt last year alone totalled 40 billion dollars." Alva Castro said that the Baker Plan contradicts some of the foreign debt strategies outlined in the Cartagena agreement but added that Argentina's participation in it would not harm Latin American unity on the debt crisis. "There is a continent-wide (debt) philosophy," he said. "But you can't change everything from one day to the next. There will come a time when we will all get together, when we will trade amongst ourselves," Alva Castro added.

Alva Castro also tried to defuse reports that creditor countries were taking financial and economic sanctions against Peru. "No sanctions have been taken against us; our short-term credit lines are still open," he said. But Alva Castro did not rule out increased international pressure on Peru in the near future. He added that the credit line opened last Friday allowing Peru to import Argentine foodstuffs represents a "security measure" against possible sanctions by Peru's regular suppliers. Peru is to start using the credit as of January.

On Argentina's economic programme, Alva Castro said the Austral Plan "as a short-run tool" is working well but admitted that "perhaps it isn't as well-rounded as some would like." Both governments' economic plans have points in common but they are "not identical," he said. Asked if he felt both plans would be successful in the medium-run, Alva Castro had to laugh. "I'll tell you what I told an Argentine friend: Neither you nor I know." But, turning serious again, Alva Castro added: "I have faith."

Economic Agreement Signed

PY091440 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0005 GMT 9 Nov 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 8 Nov (NA) -- Argentine Economy Minister Juan Sourrouille and Peruvian Economy Minister Luis Alva Castro today signed an economic cooperation agreement between the two countries by which Argentina is to grant a $100-million credit to ensure the supply of staples to Peru. The possibility of Argentina increasing the purchases of Peruvian iron ore is mentioned in the agreement.

A communique released after the agreement was signed states that possible agreements for counterbalanced trade in the fields of fishing, the supply of goods and services, and possible joint ventures between both fishing fleets in the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans were reviewed. Cooperation for research and development in the fields of medicines, nuclear energy, petroleum, and mining is also being mentioned in the agreement. Argentina has proposed to Peru the implementation of a national food program similar to the one currently being implemented in Argentina.

TRADE NEGOTIATIONS WITH CSSR END WITH AGREEMENT

PY092203 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 8 Nov 85 p 3

[Text] (DYN) -- Trade negotiations between Argentina and Czechoslovakia ended with the signing of an agreement whereby Argentina will sell a minimum of between 150,000 and 200,000 tons of soybean pellets to Czechoslovakia. The agreement was signed by Argentine Foreign Trade Secretary Ricardo Campero and his Czechoslovakian counterpart Bohumil Urban. The delegates from the two countries stressed the importance of cementing trade relations of also joining efforts to carry out projects in other countries, such as in Bolivia and Ecuador.

PERONIST PARTY LEADER VICENTE SAADI RESIGNS

PY081436 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1030 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 7 Nov (DYN) -- Vicente Leonidas Saadi, first vice president and acting president of the Justicialist Party National Council, has released the terms of his resignation from the post, an action based "on the simple fact that the Justicialist Party obtained fewer votes than its opponent in the recent national elections." Saadi explained his position as head of the Peronist party and asked that party members be summoned to a congress. In his note to the party's National Council, he included a detailed and harsh criticism of the party's renewal sector, although he did not mention the name of any leader.

In his resignation note, which was over 300 lines long, Saadi took special care not to mention any living leader, and only referred to former president Juan Peron and to Radical Civic Union former leader Ricardo Balbin, whom he praised.

"It is obvious that resigning and accepting responsibility for the electoral defeat is not a common practice in our movement," Saadi stated. He added that the objective of the step he has taken "is first of all to give a lesson." He added that in the absence of Peron, "whose mere presence imposed order and discipline, we have to learn that the legitimate struggle for power which takes place in any political structure must have a moral limit imposed by the conscience of all leaders, and that laws are violated and broken when that struggle jeopardizes the interest of the group or the very survival of the (justicialist) movement.

RELEASE OF POLITICAL, MILITARY PRISONERS VIEWED

PY092352 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1150 GMT 9 Nov 85

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 9 Nov (NA) -- For the first time since 10 December 1983, the government has considered that "the conditions are appropriate" to discuss a pos-possible release of the final 14 political prisoners, in exchange for a parallel solution for the military men involved in human rights violations within the framework of the principle of due obedience to the chain of command. This announcement was made last night by Simon Lazara, the president of the Permanent Assembly for Human Rights [APDH), at the conclusion of a meeting with Interior Minister Antonio Troccoli. The APDH meeting with Troccoli preceded a march by almost 10,000 people which concluded in front of the National Congress building. The march was called by the Trade Union Commission of Human Rights in repudiation of "the representatives of terrorist destabilizations" and against "those who seek to steal our liberty or our democracy."

At the conclusion of the meeting with the interior minister, Lazara told journalists "the conditions are appropriate now to review the situation of the 14 political prisoner prisoners. However, the minister understood that the review not only should include those prisoners, but also it is appropriate to conduct a judicial review of the law that established the due obedience principle and of the past violence," Lazara added.

JOURNALIST DEMANDS FREEDOM, NO 'CONCRETE CHARGES'

PY092221 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 9 Nov 85 p 7

[Excerpt] (DYN) -- LA PRENSA journalist Horacio Daniel Rodriguez sent a letter yesterday to Interior Minister Antonio Troccoli stressing his "vocation for democracy," and demanding his freedom. Rodriguez, who said he had not yet been informed of "any concrete charges against me," strongly rejected attempts to link him to right-wing subversive activity. After 17 days in federal prison, Rodriguez said the only thing supposedly implicating him in a "confusing conspiracy to overthrow or destabilize the government, or prevent or hinder the November 3 elections, is 12 out of over 250 articles" he has written in LA PRENSA under the pseudonym Daniel Lupa.

He said the articles were about military issues, the junta trials and the activity of the left in Argentina. "Worse still," he said, "are the insults I am subjected to by trying to mix me up with a person who makes a fanfare of his fascism, who adores Adolf Hitler and flames hatred against the Jewish people, with whom I consider myself spiritually bound, as with all other national communities."

MINISTER PROPOSES NEW WORLD TIN AGREEMENT

PY081722 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 8 Nov 85

[Text] (?March towards the north) is the name of the new plan implemented by the government to try to alleviate the current bad mining situation caused by the drop in tin prices. Planning and Coordination Minister Guillermo Bedregal Gutierrez announced this plan while briefing the Senate on the mining problem.

In the international field, Minister Bedregal proposed adopting a new international tin agreement and replacing the sixth agreement of the International Tin Council [CIE], in effect until July next year. Brazil, the PRC, and Peru will certainly have to be included in the seventh CIE agreement, since they are new producers that have recently entered the international market.

Bedregal also reported on the progress attained by our representatives in London to promote meetings between the countries that buy and those that sell this metal in order to prepare the seventh CIE agreement.

Finally, he said the executive branch is studying other alternatives to this crisis to prevent further negative effects on our national economy, particularly on our mining.

Meanwhile, the CIE members met in London but did not find a solution and suspended the meeting until next week. CIE President Peter (Light) has said that they will meet again on 14 November to discuss new proposals to solve this problem.

ECONOMIST SAYS WORLD TIN SITUATION MAY IMPROVE

PY111956 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Excerts] Nationalist Revolutionary Movement Senator Fernando Batista Gumucio, an economic expert, has said that the Chamber of Deputies proposal to create a stabilizing tin reserve is not practical because of the problems of the Bolivian Central Bank. He also said that Bolivia might still receive encouraging news about the tin situation before 18 November. We should not panic over the current situation since the Bolivian situation could be just as bad if the prices of silver or any other mineral had dropped like the price of tin.

[Begin Baptista Gumucio recording] The damage is done. The price of tin has dropped considerably; however, I think that the position of the British banks and lenders favoring cooperating with the International Tin Council [CIE], as well as the concern of the British Government and the London Metal Market for the sake of its prestige, is cause for some hope.

I do not think in the least that the British Government or this traditional institution, the London Metal Market, or the British banks would lose money or go bankrupt due to the great disparity between supply and demand. I am more optimistic, since I try to understand in depth the reasons for this economic imbalance. So, I do not think one should panic. The situation in Bolivia will certainly be hard and it could be just as difficult if the price of silver or any of our other exported metals had dropped.

Those dark predictions that the dollar would drop to 2.50 [words indistinct] will be forgotten and overcome.

This week we will be able to find out how the negotiators on the tin problem are continuing. There will be another CIE meeting tomorrow; and I think that before 18 November we will receive news which I hope will be encouraging. [end recording]

$85 MILLION IMF CONTINGENCY CREDIT REQUESTED

PY080047 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] The Bolivian Government has officially requested the IMF to provide $85 million as a contingency credit from the funds Bolivia has deposited as an IMF member. Bolivia is entitled to this credit because it has a $100 million deposit in its special drawing rights fund, which is supposed to be used in special situations, as in the case of a drop in the prices of raw materials in the international market.

Since this is the case with Bolivia, the government sent the IMF a telex yesterday requesting the credit by which, according to IMF regulations, Bolivia is entitled to 85 percent of the funds it has deposited.

There was a lot of activity yesterday due to this request. There was a special meeting of the Central Bank executive board with the vice president of the republic to discuss detail of the mechanisms of this procedure.

Yesterday afternoon, Planning Minister Bedregal officially announced to the media the results of the meeting and said that the official note had been sent to he IMF.

VICE PRESIDENT SAYS FOREIGN DEBT WILL BE PAID

PA081956 Quito Radio Quito in Spanish 2300 GMT 4 Nov 85

[Text] Bolivian Vice President Julio Garret Ayllon has said that Bolivia will (?ease the tension) of the foreign debt by paying its obligations and regularizing its situation in the international financial market. He made this statement in an interview with the newspaper EL COMERCIO of Quito. Garret Ayllon told an EL COMERCIO reporter that in view of an inability to have domestic savings as a factor for development, the government will open up the necessary channels for foreign investment. He said it is necessary and urgent for his country to be on the good side of the international financial market in order to obtain a flow of capital to make Bolivia's development possible.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FALLS 1.87 PERCENT

PY111556 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Text] National Statistics Institute [INE] Executive Manager Hugo Suarez Guzman has reported that the national consumer price index fell 1.87 percent in October. It can, therefore, be said that inflation has been stopped in Bolivia.

$1.5 BILLION IRON ORE, TRADE CONTRACT WITH USSR

PY112223 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 10 Nov 85 p 35

[Text] After helping arrange negotiations for expanding trade with the PRC, Elizer Batista, president of the Rio Doce Valley Company [CVRD], has just arranged a large $1.5 billion contract on commercial purchases between Brazil and the Soviet Union. This contract will triple the current overall trade volume between the two countries. The agreement will be signed by Foreign Minister Olavo Setubal during the visit he will make to Moscow in December. Brazil will sell iron ore, cereal grains, and pig iron to the USSR in exchange for more Soviet oil and in exchange for technology for the exploitation of peat and gold. The great news in the agreement is that it envisages the formation of a joint venture between the CVRD and the Soviet Government for exploiting pig iron in Brazil. Because the iron ore of Krivoy Rog (Twisted Horn) is considered to be of low quality, the USSR wants to take advantage of the rich Brazilian iron ore to obtain cheap pig iron. It has yet to be decided whether the project ($700 million in 4 years) will be implemented in Minas Gerais State, in Espirito Santo, or in the Carajas region.

SARNEY DECIDES TO STOP IMF AUDITS, INTERVENTION

PY102059 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1417 GMT 10 Nov 85

[Text] Brasilia, 10 Nov (EFE) -- Brazilian President Jose Sarney has decided to stop the audits being conducted by IMF missions in Brazil in exchange for endorsing the granting of credits or the renegotiations of foreign debts. According to Planalto Palace sources, the above-mentioned instructions were conveyed to Finance Minister Dilson Funaro in order to prohibit the intervention of foreign missions in the drafting of the national accounts, though such intervention was allowed by previous military governments. The above-mentioned sources added that Sarney will only accept an IMF follow-up [acompaniamiento] -- without auditing -- on the progress being made by the national economy: that is, a passive attitude of gathering data and not questioning the measures to be adopted.

IMF audits in Brazil were numerous between 1982 and 1983 under the administration of General Joao Baptista Figueiredo and his Finance [as received] Minister Delfim Netto. The sources queried commented that the spirit of Sarney's decision is to lay the groundwork for international organizations to respect Brazilian sovereignty. The above-mentioned sources stated that during the military administrations the IMF directly intervened in drafting the national accounts and their experts walked through governmental offices as if they were at home. Now the authorities have enforced a strict disciplinary system for the conduct of foreign missions assessing the national accounts in order to keep them down to a minimum and limit them to the most indispensable.

INDUSTRIALIST GREETS PRC PREMIER, SEES MORE TRADE

PY092306 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 5 Nov 85 p 7

["Text" of speech by Luis Eulalio de Buenos Vidigal Filho, president of the Sao Paulo State Federation of Industries, FIESP, on 4 November]

[Text] "Fate has determined that Your Excellency, PRC Premier Zhao Ziyang would visit our headquarters a little more than 2 weeks after I had the great opportunity to visit your country.

This happy coincidence has allowed me, as I welcome you among us, to voice my satisfaction at learning of the ample conditions that exist to develop a deeper and more lasting relationship between our two countries in the cultural and economic exchange fields.

As most of the gentlemen present here know -- since I have already had the opportunity to give a detailed report on my recent visit during meetings held by the board of directors of our enterprises -- I was able to learn that currently the PRC is experiencing a new era of prosperity and growth.

I was deeply impressed by the discipline, seriousness, and determination with which China is pursuing modernization through a policy of opening to the outer world, and especially through market mechanisms in its domestic economy. The result of this coordinated planning and free initiative seems to have stimulated its development decidedly and in a continuous manner.

As Brazil also aspires to be, the PRC is undoubtedly destined to become a great power in the 21st century. Therefore, in order to achieve that objective, Brazil is seriously seeking a closer relationship with the developing countries.

Therefore, Mr. Zhao Ziyang, I foresee with great hope the prospects of greater interaction between the PRC and Brazil, something you noted during your recent speech at Itamaraty when you even admitted the possibility of our two governments signing a joint venture [preceding two words in English], which is a more secure and broader type of relationship.

I must say that I am completely sure Brazilian businessmen will give the necessary support to that decision. We are willing to participate in that joint effort that the two governments intend to undertake. In this regard, I want to point out that we have faith in the Chinese economy and its promising market that is now opening its doors to the outer world.

You can be sure, Mr Premier, that this positive attitude of Brazilian industrialists is greatly motivated by your government's decision to liberalize the economy by giving incentive to private initiative, particularly in the agricultural sector.

I therefore insist that our participation will be advantageous for both countries, mainly by permitting an exchange of experiences and knowledge in the technological area. It seems to me that it cannot be disputed that in the current international economic order, more effective cooperation is a must between countries that are at a similar stage of development or with characteristics that allow for economic complementarity.

As I had the opportunity to attest during my recent trip to the East, there is an ever increasing interdependency of economic activities at the international level. And this economic internationalism influences not only the countries' foreign policy, but also their domestic policies, thus reducing the validity of nationalistic policies that are characteristic of a separation of markets.

It is therefore imperative that the solidarity between developing countries be strengthened, noting that technological exchange is one of the most important points of that solidarity. And Brazil already has its own technology or fully absorbed technologies that, I believe, can be of great interest to a country that is seeking continuous and lasting development.

I sincerely believe, Mr Premier, that there are more points of union than separation between our countries. With this conviction, Brazilian industry, and especially the industry of Sao Paulo, feels that a decisive intensification of our relations is possible.

Hoping that this intensification can be accelerated, I hope Your Excellency's stay in our country will be fruitful. And I reaffirm our purpose to facilitate understandings that may lead to a greater rapport of our common interests. Welcome, Mr Premier, and receive our most sincere wishes that China and Brazil may transform their intentions into reality in the very near future.

PRC PORT REFORM PROJECT APPROVED, OTHERS EYED

PY082236 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 6 Nov 85 p 5

[Text] A reliable Brazilian diplomat has reported that Chinese Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang has approved Brazilian participation in the PRC port reform project. Brazilian Ambassador to Beijing Italo Zappa must negotiate with the Chinese Foreign Ministry the arrival date of a Brazilian technical mission to the PRC to begin negotiations on this project. The mission will depart this month; and in addition to the port project, it will also negotiate Brazilian participation in construction of the more than 1,000-km Datong-Qinhuangdao railway line in northern China, as well as construction of the "Three Gorges" hydroelectric dam on the Yangtse River with a 14 million kw capacity.

Itamaraty diplomats consider the port reforms to be the most important of Zhao Ziyang's negotiations in his 7-day visit to Brazil. If this project is realized, it will make room for Brazilian exports to the distant Chinese market made up of a billion consumers. Since China has been closed to the world since 1947, it has not needed port facilities for the superfreighters which Brazil intends to use to compete with other countries like Australia for shipping metal products to the PRC.

Eliezer Batista da Silva, president of the Vale do Rio Doce company, reported that "the most important aspect of this visit to Brazil is the contracts that will probably be signed for the port reforms, the railway, and the hydroelectric dam construction." Ambassador Italo Zappa said that "the strengthening of bilateral relations, be it in trade, politics, or technology, is more important." Roberto Fendt, Brazilian Foreign Trade Department [Cacex] director, said "I exchanged ideas on the plane with the deputy foreign trade minister, and they are interested in getting to know our automotive industry."

Much euphoria was felt during the 7-day visit. However, the business prospects are greater than the contracts that were signed. By tradition, the Orientals explore, talk, discuss, struggle, make turnabouts, and make a real ballet out of the negotiations before signing a contract. To give an idea, 19 Chinese reconnaissance missions were needed this year to prepare for Zhao Ziyang's visit. Eliezer Batista said that "the first question the Premier asked me last Saturday was whether the Carajas project was yielding profits," adding that "he constantly asked questions related to numbers. They want to know about the profits, because if a project is not profitable they do not even want to talk about it. I answered all his questions. However, there was really no need to, because he already knew all the numbers and facts by heart. I believe that this visit will become a fantastic bridge for Brazil," Batista stated.

Besides signing contracts for the supply of more minerals, metal products, and celullose by Brazil and oil by the PRC at the first working meeting last Thursday, four more possibilities were broached in the last few days. First, a cooperation project for port construction and reform. Brazil could sell technology, an engineering project, or even sign contracts to send Brazilian companies to build different stages of the works.

The contract for construction of the Datong-Qinhuangdao railway line also needs to be planned in detail. The Chinese are exploiting a large coal deposit in the north of their country, and they have already started building a railway line to transport it to a seaport near Japan. However, Brazil still does not know what sort of help is requested for this project or for the Yangtze River hydroelectric dam, since the Chinese do business with the same subtleness and fogginess as they practice tai chi chuan.

The fourth important prospect concerns the joint development or exchange of advanced technology. The Brazilian Foreign Ministry and the Science and Technology Ministry are probing the Chinese for their possible interest in space, nuclear, microelectronic, and biotechnical research. The Brazilian Government still does not know the degree of interest the Chinese may have in these fields.

In response to this survey, a Chinese space engineer was sent to get to know the Brazilian satellite project. The engineer is already living in Sao Jose dos Campos, where last week he received another group of Chinese visitors at the same time that Zhao Ziyang called attention to his negotiations in Brasilia. Finally, Zhao Ziyang used a saying to demonstrate the interest of a billion Chinese in strengthening ties with Brazil during his visit to the Carajas iron mineral project: "I believe that your Brazilian ancestors bribed God," he said.

AD COALITION MAY END; SARNEY WANTS NEW MINISTERS

Military Amnesty Agreement Seen

PY082111 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 0900 GMT 8 Nov 85

[Text] In a nationwide radio and television program many months ago, President Jose Sarney complained about having a team of ministers he had not chosen. Since then, people have been waiting to see when President Sarney is going to govern with people he trusts. If President Sarney chooses a new team of ministers, he will hasten the end of the Democratic Alliance [AD]. As everyone knows, the people President Sarney trusts will all come from the Liberal Front Party [PFL], i.e. from the former Social Democratic Party.

However, before this occurs, the administration has to face many serious problems such as the approval of two projects in their second round of Congressional debate -- the tax reform and the Constituent Assembly projects. Reporter Carlos Rodriguez will speak about a general, broad, unrestricted amnesty.

[Begin recording] The Brazilian Democratic Movement Party [PMDB] wants to avoid problems in a Congressional vote on the call for a Constituent Assembly. The PMDB's careful work is already bearing fruit. Since 4 November, Deputy Pimenta de Veiga, the leader of the party, has been holding talks with representatives of the military who were punished by the previous government but have not yet received amnesty.

Navy Ensign Paulo Henrique (Berro), coordinator of the amnesty movement, said the military could accept the amnesty offered by the government while waiting for a second amnesty that also benefits members of the military punished for administrative misconduct. The PMDB still has not taken a stand. but Congress can vote for a new amnesty project next year. After the amnesty problem is solved, the parties will have no difficulty in voting before the end of November, in a second round of debates, on the call for a Constituent Assembly and the emergency tax reform. [end recording]

Schism May Damage PMDB

PY081607 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 0900 GMT 8 Nov 85

[Text] Some politicians believe that the Democratic Alliance [AD] is coming to an end. In some parts of the country, the Liberal Front Party [PFL] and the Brazilian Democratic Movement Party [PMDB] are having disagreements, and the two parties' leaderships cannot speak the same language.

With the end of the AD, the PMDB will also be heavily defeated. It will lose the important ministries and high positions it has painstakingly gained in the central administration. This subject was discussed at length during a luncheon at the Bandeirantes Palace here in Sao Paulo, attended by Governor Montoro and national chairman of the PMDB, Ulysses Guimaraes. Now reporter Bahia Filho will discuss the position the PMDB should adopt in case the AD does come to an end.

[Begin recording] Only today newsmen were informed of a private luncheon attended by Sao Paulo Governor Franco Montoro and National PMDB Chairman Ulysses Guimaraes. At the luncheon, Montoro and Guimares related to the amendment in which President Sarney calls for a constituent assembly, and the possibilities for success of the several PMDB candidates running for state governorships.

Although the Sao Paulo governor has not mentioned the matter to the press, it has leaked out that his meeting with Ulysses Guimaraes foreshadows the end of the AD, which is disquieting to the party leadership. The end of the AD had already been announced by Administration Minister Aluizio Alves.

Montoro said there will be no split of the AD, at least not on a national level, although there has been a split at state and municipal levels due to support given to candidates not belonging to the alliance. Such was the case in Sao Paulo, where the PMDB's biggest ally is the PFL, which is supporting former President Janio Quadros' candidacy. After having called the attitude of PFL members in some states regrettable, Governor Montoro said that the only democratic alliance to support the New Republic will be preserved at any cost. [end recording]

SARNEY TAKES PERSONAL CONTROL OF PRICE CONTROLS

PY090220 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2100 GMT 8 Nov 85

[Text] Presidential Press Secretary Fernando Cesar Mesquita today announced that President Sarney will now be directly responsible for solving problems concerning food supplies and price controls. Mesquita said that next Monday or Tuesday President Sarney will personally discuss these matters with members of the economic team. Mesquita added that Sarney had told Finance Minister Dilson Funaro to follow up closely on food prices by having inspectors of the National Superintendency of Supplies strictly supervise them.

RELATIONS WITH CUBA TO BE RESUMED SOON

PY080155 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1545 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] Brasilia, 7 Nov (EFE) -- A high government source today reported here that the Brazilian Government is close to resuming diplomatic relations with Cuba after 21 years of having had no relations.

The same source reported that President Jose Sarney is only waiting for the right occasion to authorize the foreign minister to announce the former resumption of relations with Havana.

This project had been delayed for some time while Brazilian diplomats concentrated their efforts on strengthening ties with the PRC, which is something that was successfully achieved last week with the visit of PRC Premier Zhao Ziyang.

The National Security Council of Brazil, which is made up of civilian and military ministers, gave a favorable report on the resumption of relations with Cuba after the Brazilian Foreign Ministry presented an analysis of the issue, including national security aspects.

Businessman Paulo Bastos from the Servy Lease Company today told the media that the delay in resumption of relations with Cuba is causing the loss of business opportunities with that country. Despite this limitation, Brazil will export $40 million worth of goods to that island by the end of the year.

Brazil broke diplomatic relations with Havana in April 1964 for Cuban interference in domestic affairs.

SARNEY SUPPORTS COLOMBIA FOLLOWING M-19 INCIDENT

PY110158 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 9 Nov 85 p 9

[Text] President Jose Sarney yesterday telephoned his Colombian counterpart, Belisario Betancur, to convey the Brazilian Government's solidarity concerning the dramatic events following the invasion of the Palace Justice in Bogota by guerrillas from the 19 April Movement (M-19). Nevertheless, the subjects discussed were not revealed. Itamaraty has reported that Foreign Minister Olavo Setubal has also telephoned his Colombian counterpart, Ramirez Ocampo, concerning the same issue.

SURINAME'S UNDENHOUT MEETS SARNEY, REQUESTS AID

PY082209 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 6 Nov 85 p 4

[Text] Brasilia -- On the first day of his visit to Brazil, Surinamese Prime Minister Willem Alfred Udenhout met President Jose Sarney, 55, who promised him that the Brazilian Government will provide Suriname with the necessary help "so it can lay the groundwork for an uninterrupted economic growth process without restraint or impositions from abroad."

Undenhout arrived in Brasilia at 0630 on 5 November accompanied by Suriname's ministers of foreign affairs, natural resources and energy, agriculture, husbandry and fishery, a special consultant on foreign trade affairs from the Ministry of Transport, Trade, and Industry, the president of the Surinamese Bauxite Institute, and the central bank vice president. While Udenhout takes care of his formal agenda, the members of his team are holding working meetings with officials from several sectors.

Speaking during a lunch he hosted yesterday in honor of the Surinamese Prime Minister at Itamaraty, Foreign Ministry Olavo Setubal, 62, said that even though Brazil is willing to strengthen its relations with Suriname, "we are going through difficult times marked by a crisis and by growing difficulties, which have forced us to adopt stricter criteria in selecting areas of cooperation."

In his speech, Udenhout thanked Brazil for its understanding and acceptance of the Surinamese situation, pointing out that he believes that the strengthening of bilateral ties can help the two nations promote their development.

Among the 120 guests at the lunch were also SNI [National Intelligence Service] official Ivan de Souza Mendes, Finance Minister Dilson Funaro, and several businessmen, including Shell president Abel Carparelli and Ishibras [Ishikawajima Shipyards of Brazil, Inc.] President Manoel Pio Correa.

During a half-hour meeting with President Jose Sarney at Planalto Palace, Udenhout asked the Brazilian chief of state for his personal support for the existing bilateral technical cooperation projects. Sarney promised the visitor that he will give the necessary orders to the respective ministers. After the meeting, during which Udenhout invited Sarney to visit Suriname, the Surinamese prime minister told Sarney that he has a doctoral degree in literature and would like to have copies of the books written by the Brazilian president. Sarney promised to send the books, and said that "poets should be read by poets."

The Surinamese prime minister is scheduled to meet Foreign Minister Olavo Setubal today. He will host a press conference at 1530.

BRIEFS

12 PERCENT INFLATION RATE -- Finance Minister Dilson Funaro has announced that the inflation rate for the month of November will be 12 percent. [Summary] [Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes in Portuguese 1450 GMT 8 Nov 85 PY]

RECORD 1985 OIL PRODUCTION -- Petrobras has reported that more than 557,000 barrels of oil per day were produced during the January-October 1985 period. This is 20 percent more than last year. [Text] [Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 0900 GMT 6 Nov 85 PY]

$1.1 BILLION OCTOBER TRADE SURPLUS -- The Bank of Brazil published the October trade balance this week, showing a $1.09 billion surplus of $2.373 billion in exports. The figures showed a 10-month surplus of $10.253 billion, which Cacex import-export agency Director Roberto Fendt called "right on target." Brazil is committed to $12 billion year-end surplus in accords with the International Monetary Fund. The accords are designed to help Brazil service its $104 billion foreign debt. [Excerpt] [Rio de Janeiro LATIN AMERICA DAILY POST in English 9 Nov 85 p 5 PY]

AUTOMOBILE PRODUCTION UP -- October auto production showed the best producing month since 1980 with 112,808 units, the Motor Vehicles Association reported this week. Total production was higher than for any month since November, 1980. The figure brought total 1985 production to 791,516, including 169,204 vehicles exported. Association President Andre Beer said domestic sales could hit 750,000 by the end of the year and exports 200,000. The previous peak production year of 1980 witnessed 1.1 million vehicles sold. [Excerpt] [Rio de Janeiro LATIN AMERICA DAILY POST in English 9 Nov 85 p 5 PY]

SINCLAIR APPOINTED ARMY DEPUTY COMMANDER

PA081505 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0126 GMT 8 Nov 85

[Text] Santiago, 8 Nov (EFE) -- General Cesar Raul Benavides, the Army representative in the Government Junta, was replaced today by Army Deputy Commander General Julio Canessa Robert. An Army communique says that General Benavides will now hold a position enjoying the exclusive confidence of the Chief of State, General Augusto Pinochet.

The communique adds that the post of Army Deputy Commander will now be filled by General Santiago Sinclair Oyanedel, who had been minister secretary general of the presidency.

Under the Chilean military regime, the Government Junta has the functions of the legislative branch and is made up of the commanders in chief of the Armed Forces and the police. In addition to Gen Benavides, who is being replaced, the Government Junta is made up of Navy Commander Admiral Jose Toribio Merino, Air Force Commander General Fernando Matthei, and Carabineros General Director General Rodolfo Stange.

Three weeks ago, rumors about the possible replacement of Gen Benavides in the Government Junta for health reasons circulated in Santiago, but these rumers were officially refuted. The rumors, reported in the press, stated that Benavides underwent a medical examination on 18 October, and the examination revealed the existence of heart problems.

The National Social Communication Division (DINACOS) released a communique on 18 October confirming that Gen Benavides had undergone a medical examination, but noted that it was of routine nature. This communique also denied rumors that the replacement of Gen Benavides for health reasons was being considered. The official communique denied the rumors, asserting that the routine medical examination of Gen Venavides assured that he could continue to hold his position in the Government Junta. Gen Benavides had been designated as Army representative on junta on 11 March 1981 when the Constitution, which was approved the previous year, went into effect.

TRIMUVIRATE REPORTEDLY TO REPLACE CURRENT REGIME

PY120303 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0244 GMT 12 Nov 85

[Text] Santiago, 11 Nov (EFE) -- The magazine CAUCE reported today that the Chilean Government foresees the installation of a triumvirate to achieve a quick democratic solution to General Augusto Pinochet's regime. The opposition magazine, linked to the Social Democrats, states that, according to reliable sources, the idea comes from circles close to the Christian Democratic Party.

CAUCE states that three personalities will make up a short transitional civilian-military government until the return to democracy and until full normalization. The magazine adds that this triumvirate will reportedly be made up of Major General Luis Danus (third man in seniority in the Army), Supreme Court President Rafael Retamal, and former Foreign Minister Carlos Martinez Sotomayor.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON CHILEAN-PERUVIAN TALKS

PY111707 Lima Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 10 Nov 85

[Text] Peruvian President Alan Garcia Perez' proposal this afternoon to limit arms purchases received the support of the Chilean Government, a support similar to that obtained from the Ecuadoran Government.

Peruvian Foreign Minister Allan Wagner, who in Arica has held a series of negotiations with his Chilean colleague, Jaime del Valle, has praised this attitude and reasserted that the joint communique signed by the two foreign ministers reflects the spirit of peace, development, and cooperation characterizing this meeting of two sister nations.

The following is an extensive report by our correspondents (Ovette Matias) and Achiles Guerrero:

[Begin relay -- voice of unidentified man reading text of joint communique heard in background] The last negotiating session was held this morning here in Arica, and a joint communique summarizing the results of the 3 days of exhaustive negotiations carried out by the Chilean and Peruvian foreign ministers who met at Monte Lazapa was also drafted. The communique, which was read by a Chilean diplomat, notes that during this meeting the foreign ministers reasserted the political will of their two countries to vigorously promote and strengthen Chilean-Peruvian relations. They also discussed pending issues, perfected and expanded bilateral cooperation agreements aimed at promoting ties in the economic, technical, cultural, and social fields, and advanced discussions of ideas on security based on mutual trust and the limitation of expenses on the purchase of arms.

So as to strengthen and expand bilateral cooperation in its broad sense, the foreign ministers decided to call the 7th meeting of the permanent joint Peruvian-Chilean cooperation commission, which will be held in Santiago sometimes in March 1986.

Prompted by the spirit of the Ayacucho Declaration and by the will to develop the Peruvian president's initiative to achieve a regional agreement on the limitation arms purchases, which has been supported by the president of Chile, the foreign ministers reasserted the priority importance their respective governments grant to promoting this objective at the bilateral and regional levels. The foreign ministers also announced that within a short period of time, high-ranking Peruvian and Chilean Armed Forces chiefs will hold a meeting during which they will review the overall plans, mechanisms, and procedures aimed at achieving this shared objective.

Peruvian Foreign Minister Allan Wagner expressed his gratitude and that of the Peruvian delegation to Foreign Minister del Valle for the cordial hospitality they received during their stay in Africa. This historic document was signed by the two foreign ministers today, 9 November 1985, in the city of Arica.

[Begin Wagner recording] The communique that has just been read reflects the spirit that has characterized this meeting and the important progress that has been achieved in the negotiations on issues of common interest to our two nations. I believe that the objective of our negotiations has been fully achieved; that is, to jointly study in a friendly, frank, and understanding atmosphere all the primary aspects of our bilateral relations with the objective of establishing a basis leading to the solution of pending issues, promoting bilateral relations at different levels, and organizing procedures to achieve the limitation of arms purchases.

The Peruvian government is fully convinced that both traditional and present needs, as well as the inexorable demands of future generations, must compel us to make every effort to strengthen and improve ties between Latin American nations, particularly between neighboring nations. We are pleased to note that the Chilean Government, and its foreign minister, who has cordially welcomed us, share this view. I believe that if united, Chileans and Peruvians can and must do much in favor of peace, cooperation, and development, all of which are the true and constant hopes of nations.

We must also take note of what was said by [former] Chilean Foreign Minister Conrado Rios Gallardo, later appointed ambassador to Peru, who warned, quote: The era we shall have to confront in our continent must be diametrically opposed to what was politically experienced on the Old Continent. To aspire in our continent to establish hegemonies, to promote alliances, to undertake arms races, to create rivalries, to plan belligerent activities at a time when wars have been restricted to the great powers that possess the secrets to unleash the last judgment, at a time when artificial satellites successfully travel through space is not the task of government leaders, politicians, diplomats, and even less of statesmen, end quote.

We wholeheartedly agree with this statement, which today more than ever is fully in force. What was important then is urgent today, and we truly do not know if it will be possible tomorrow in view of the increase in world tensions, the challenges that each of our societies must confront in light of the international economic crisis, the foreign debt problem, protectionism, the increasing deterioration in the terms of trade, and everything that characterizes an unjust world order that must be reorganized. But all this demands patriotism, integrity, decision, and a clear vision of the future.

The unity of our nations, and of Latin America in general, will be, just as was proclaimed 60 years by Victor Raul Haya de La Torre [founder of the American Revolutionary Popular Alliance -- APRA], the culmination of the freedom movement undertaken by our forefathers. This is the purpose that guides our spirit and actions. It is because of it that we shall continue to work with the Chilean foreign minister and with his prople. What we have achieved in this meeting is a sign of what can be achieved in the future regarding everlasting hopes of peace, prosperity, friendship, and development. Thank you very much. [end recording] [end relay]

DEL VALLE AWAITS BOLIVIAN INITIATIVE IN RELATIONS

PY111636 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Text] An ANSA news agency report cites Chilean Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle as saying that Bolivia should take the first step toward normalizing relations with Chile. Chile has made important progress in solving its differences with Argentina and Peru, but regarding Bolivia's landlocked position, it believes that Bolivia should be the one to make any move toward normalizing relations. Bolivia is the only country with which Chile maintains restricted relations, since Bolivia unilaterally broke relations with Chile. Bolivia has insisted on discussing its landlocked problem in international forums, turning it into a multilateral issue. Chile does not agree with this position. It insists on treating this issue as a bilateral problem, so it therefore requests that the Bolivian Government normalize relations or at least make a rapprochement before starting a dialogue on its landlocked situation. Chile was willing to solve this problem some years ago by granting Bolivia a territorial corridor in exchange for certain compensations.

Minister Del Valle was asked by the press if it was convenient to face the Bolivian problem now after the improvement of relations with Argentina and Peru. He replied that Chile will not seek out Bolivia, so we remain waiting. He added that, following an OAS recommendation, we are first waiting for a period of rapprochement which must take place normally between our two countries to demonstrate respect -- we do not ask for affection, but at least some appreciation of our country. Afterward, Minister Del Valle said that first there must be a period of rapprochement and afterward bilateral talks can be held. He added, however, that as long as the other party insists on maintaining a multilateral discussion in international forums and on not accepting compensation, it is making things more difficult.

SEGUEL, UNION LEADERS' RELEASE REQUEST DENIED

PY081612 Paris AFP in Spanish 2349 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] Santiago, 7 Nov (AFP) -- According to a ruling by the Santiago Appellate Court issued today, the six Chilean opposition leaders who have been imprisoned for promoting subversion in the country will remain in prison. Judicial sources have reported that Judge Sergio Valenzuela Patino has upheld the sentence of the union and people's leaders, including union leader Rodolfo Seguel, who were arrested 43 days ago. The judge's decision was learned at the end of 2 days of protests called for by the National Workers Command [CNT] to demand the immediate return of the country to democracy, and the release of the detained leaders, who have completed 8 days of a hunger strike in the Santiago prison.

Seguel and five other leaders have been accused by the government of General Augusto Pinochet of being responsible for the 4 and 5 September protest days, during which 10 people died. The CNT has requested that the government drop the charges and allow the release of the union leaders. Moreover, labor sources have reported that they will ask the leaders to stop their hunger strike because they are growing weaker.

INTERIOR MINISTER COMMENTS ON RECENT PROTESTS

PY082031 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Excerpts] Interior Minister Ricardo Garcia has said that no one can say it is necessary to resort to pressures to make Chile follow the path toward a full democracy, and no one can say people must resort to violence to improve the socioeconomic situation. The interior minister made this statement when discussing the recent violence in Chile, which had been studied and discussed in an extensive cabinet meeting presided over by the president. Also at the meeting were government junta members, the chief of the zone in a state of emergency, the CNI [National Intelligence Center] director, and chief of investigative police.

Interior Minister Garcia told journalists that during the meeting they had discussed in detail the situations brought about by the recent day of protest. Garcia noted that in addition to evaluating the situation, they reviewed the alleged reasons for holding these demonstrations. In this regard, he said, we agreed on our concern that citizens not be fooled by the alleged reasons for these actions.

[Begin Garcia recording] Some say it is necessary for Chileans to speak out to achieve democracy. I want to categorically reassert that in keeping with the sovereign will of its people as expressed through the constitution, Chile has established its path toward a full, authentic, and stable democracy. This process is being implemented. Moreover, we are all concerned and involved in fully implementing this plan in all its stages and in keeping with the best national interests. As you are all well aware, many laws are being drafted with the sole purpose of increasingly shortening the time required for the different political stages, representing the will of the people [words indistinct]. The electoral system bill is quite advanced [words indistinct].

No one can allege that pressures are needed to force the country toward achieving democracy. Therefore (?it is groundless to say) that demonstrations which invariably lead to destruction (?are held) or are being held to promote a democratic process, because this process is already being implemented.

(?Moreover) those who say that public demonstrations are necessary [words indistinct] to achieve an improvement of the socioeconomic situation are also wrong, because no one can deny that the effort we are making [words indistinct] evidence in all the meetings we have held with all those sectors having any kind of problems to seek the most suitable way to develop the country. [end recording]

Garcia noted the only objective of all this is to create an atmsophere of violence, and this is happening not only in Chile but in other nations as well. In this regard, the interior minister noted there is much concern over the fact that this situation has invaded some student sectors. He added that pictures of university demonstrations compel us to ask the Chilean citizen if he honestly believes that these expressions suit youth who must study to help develop the country. Garcia noted this all represents a minority opinion, since the majority of Chileans only want peace, development, and work; we shall struggle tirelessly to achieve these goals.

Garcia further reported that during the meeting they also pondered the fact that not all national sectors had takeb a categorical stand against violence. He added: The fact that there is an alliance or complicity with sectors that promote violence and recognize it as valid is beyond our understanding; of course, to make an alliance with the Communist Party is, to a certain extent, to participate in and accept this violence.

Garcia then made an appeal to all Chileans:

[Begin recording] Therefore, in conclusion I call on all Chilean citizens not to be fooled and to make every effort to cooperate to safeguard peace in the country. Finally, we must note that the government will use all those measures and punishments available to it by law to safeguard public peace against those who promote, or participate in [word indistinct]. The government has an obligation to exercise this power, and it will exercise it in keeping with the enforced laws. [end recording]

The interior minister concluded by reasserting the government's regrets and sympathy over the deaths caused by violence.

CNT SAYS MOBILIZATION YIELDED OPTIMUM RESULTS

PY081242 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 2200 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Excerpt] The National Workers Command [CNT] has said the citzens' response to the 2 days of mobilization called by the CNT to demand the freedom of arrested union leaders was optimum. Moreover, the CNT reported that it has started talks with the arrested union leaders to persuade them to end their fast. Union leader Sergio Barriga read the official communique issued by the CNT:

[Begin recording] We note the active presence of all Chilean workers in the days of mobilization. All of them made the maximum effort to fully comply with the CNT call in keeping with their possibilities.

5. [as heard] The regime again resorted to the use of violence against the peaceful mobilization of the citizens. This is proven by the military occupation of Santiago and other cities. We announce that the workers will not stop their mobilizations until the demands included in our statement are met and until the union leaders are released.

6. The CNT does not fear government threats because it is clearly aware that no one, absolutely no one, supports the (?repression) used to stop the just workers' mobilization. This mobilization does not merely involve union leaders but all Chilean people struggling for their rights and freedom.

7. Lastly, we express our solidarity with all those who have been arrested, and particularly with the relatives of the new victims of repression. [end recording]

The CNT noted that the black period of the 2 days of mobilization was the repression unleashed by the regime. After giving this explanation, Sergio Barriga said that the result of the mobilization was optimum.

MINISTER: UNIVERSITY VIOLENCE 'PLANNED OUTSIDE'

PY090201 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 8 Nov 85

[Excerpt] The extremely violent actions staged in some universities have been instigated from the outside, and only a minority of students took part in such actions. This statement was made by Education Minister Sergio Gaete during a brief conversation with newsmen at La Moneda Palace. Asked about the violent actions staged in the universities, the minister replied that they were planned outside the institutions of higher learning.

[Begin recording] I have the impression that those extremely violent actions were planned by university sectors. They were planned and instigated by agents outside the universities who want to promote violence in places where such actions will have the greatest impact. Violence inside a university has a great impact. I do not believe university affairs have anything to do (?with this). [end recording]

UDI, MAN BLAME COMMUNIST PARTY FOR VIOLENCE

PY081942 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 8 Nov 85

[Excerpts] The political commission of the Independent Democratic Union, UDI, has denounced the Chilean Communist Party and the MDP [Popular Democratic Movement] as promoters of a brutal escalation of violence and terrorism. In a statement, the UDI notes the moral responsibility of these signatories of the so-called National Accord for the Transition to Full Democracy for promoting ungovernability in the country, with the ensuing loss of lives and property. Javier Leturia, member of the UDI political commission, indicated that it is clear where the violence, which is intolerable in a civilized nation, originates.

[Begin recording] No one can be deceived about the origin of the terrorist onslaught the country is experiencing. It is not a spontaneous social phenomenon, but a planned action implemented by the Communist Party and the other members of the MDP. Violence has been adopted as a political strategy, thus applying one of the options in Marxist-Leninist doctrine. These sectors are thus boasting about acts that the overwhelming majority of Chileans abhor. [end recording].

Leturia also noted the moral responsibility of the signatories of the so-called National Accord for the Transition to Full Democracy for such acts.

[Begin recording] In these circumstances, the UDI notes the serious moral responsibility of the members of the so-called National Accord who, contradicting their rhetoric condemning violence, are encouraging the ungovernability of the country, which they openly propose by calling for protest demonstrations or other forms of social mobilization. As can be seen, this only creates a climate for vandalism and terrorism. [end recording]

After expressing confidence that the Armed Forces will not be trapped by these maneuvers, the UDI calls on the responsible citizenry to actively support the antiterrorist struggle to be carried out in accordance with constitutional provisions in order to isolate all forms of extremism.

In turn, the National Vanguard Movement [MAN] has expressed its solidarity with the victims of Marxist violence. In a communitue, the MAN notes that the national community has witnessed how the extremists have unleashed an offensive of terror, resulting in the crippling and killing of defenseless Chileans, working men and women victimized by their crimes. Regarding the National Accord, the MAN says that it is out of tune with the reality and circumstances of the country's social forces. It adds that the National Accord, the MAN says that it is out of tune, with reality and circumstances of the country's social forces. It adds that the National Accord follows policies that do not coincide with the interests of the country, being directed by clericalism and championed by those who are historically responsible for the crisis of the democratic system. The MAN communique ends by saying: We believe that the time has come for those who recognize the legality of the current institutional order to assume clear attitudes in defense of the interests of Chile.

Four fatalities resulted from the violence organized and instigated by professional political sectors. In addition to the three deaths that have already been reported, Radio Nacional has to report now the death of (Jose Enhorabuena Canale), 23. This youth was wounded last Tuesday in unclear circumstances in the neighborhood of Ermida de La Victoria, (Ternavia) town.

The other three people died on Wednesday night from wounds they received in incidents that have not been clarified. These people were Emilia de las Mercedes Ulloa San Martin, 21, single, of 1307 Antuco Street in Pudahuel community, Nestor Erwin Izurra Gonzalex, 21, of 5453 (El Traite) Street, Francia Villa; and Nelson Heremillo Vega, 40, of 8763 (Airaceda) Street, in the Paraguay neighborhood.

Metropolitan Region Intendant General Osvaldo Hernandez yesterday afternoon filed two motions with the Santiago Appellate Court regarding violations of the State Security Law by six people: Juan Calmon, Maria Fuentes, Alexis Eurasaba, Raul Armagada Ruger, and Almagordo Luis Villalba. They are charged with attempts to disrupt traffic by placing obstacles on the streets on 5 November. Two others charged are Marianela Concha Bruna and Javier Adornoz Peralta, accused of carrying incendiary bombs and pamphlets on 4 November.

LONGSHOREMEN'S STRIKE GROWS; MORE ANNOUNCED

PY120001 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2033 GMT 10 Nov 85

[By Juan Jorge Faundes]

[Text] Santiago, 10 Nov (EFE) -- On Monday, by extending the longshoremen's strike and other labor and political mobilizations throughout the country, the Chilean opposition continues its offensive against the regime of General Augusto Pinochet. This offensive is a continuation of the recent day of national protest staged on 5 and 6 November which ended with 4 demonstrators dead, 18 with bullet wounds, and almost 100 people injured by buckshot, pellets, clubs, etc. Four carabineros were also injured by rocks and steel balls fired with slingshots by the demonstrators, and quite a few bus and taxi drivers had their vehicles either stoned or burned out.

Through its leader Victor Hugo Gask, the National Workers Command [CNT] has stated that his opposition labor and union organization will back the longshoremen's demands with force.

Their stoppage of activities has already been going on for more than a week in the ports of San Antonio and Valparaiso, both located some 120 km west of Santiago. The longshoremen have stated that their movement will be extended to all ports on the Chilean coast as of tomorrow.

On 12 and 13 November, the National Confederation of Truck Owners will put into effect the resolution not to purchase fuel to protest the increase in the prices of gasoline and petroleum. The trucks will go as far as their fuel allows, the owners warned. There are approximately 70,000 truckers affiliated with this organization throughout the country. We presume this warning means that these heavy vehicles will cause traffic jams on highways and on city streets. The CNT has also stated it will support the truckers' movement on 12 and 13 November. The increase in fuel prices is not only a problem for the truckers but for the poorest sectors as well, because when fuel prices go up, the prices of cooking gas and kerosene, which slum dwellers use in their stoves, also increase, Gask stated.

University students from the University of Chile's Engineering School are also calling for mobilizations, demanding explanations of the eviction of students from the engineering schools of the University of Chile during the 5 and 6 November protests, and protesting the wounding of a history student from the Catholic University by a bullet.

The CNT has reported that the deaths and injuries during the protest days are the result of the repressive action by the police and military forces which are subordinate to the Interior and Defense Ministries. The CNT has asked the courts to clear up these crimes and the deaths of 10 others during the protest of 4 September.

Moreover, the government has authorized the Democratic Alliance [AD], which groups parties of the right, of the center, and of the non-Marxist left, to stage a rally in a Santiago park on 21 November. Juan Claudio Reyes, who is in charge of organizing the AD rally, has stated that all Chileans, regardless of their social or political inclinations, are invited to this peaceful demonstration against Pinochet's regime.

In addition to this decision, it is appropriate to mention the decision published by the armed Marxist group Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front to punish the forces that acted against the demonstrators during the 5 and 6 November protests. This punishment was carried out through the explosion of a car bomb before dawn on Friday near the headquarters of the National Intelligence Center [CNI], the military regime's secret police. The explosion only caused property damage such as the collapse of a wall and the breakage of windows and glass.

CARABINEROS KILLED IN ATTACK ON GENERAL'S HOUSE

PY120306 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0247 GMT 12 Nov 85

[Text] Santiago, 11 Nov (EFE) -- One carabinero died and another was seriously wounded during an attack tonight on the house of a general who recently went into retirement. The two carabineros, who were guarding the house of General Carlos Donoso, retired, were shot shortly before 2300 by three individuals in a red pickup truck. According to initial reports, the assailants fled after taking away the policemen's weapons. The dead carabinero was identified as Corporal Santiago Trincado Rojas and the wounded carabinero was identified as Corporal Luis Naranjo Valenzuela.

General Carlos Donoso, who was the director of the Carabinero Order and Security Department, went into retirement last August when Carabinero Commander General Cesar Mendoza, a member of the government junta, resigned his post due to the involvement of some carabinero officers in the killing of three communist professionals.

29 GRASSROOTS LEADERS BANISHED FOR 90 DAYS

PY111926 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 1600 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Excerpts] Twenty-nine people were banished yesterday to various towns in the north of the country, according to a list published this morning. They were detained at their homes in the early morning hours on 5 and 6 November. Appeals were lodged for them at the Appellate Court. Attorney (Rose Marie Bornard) of the Vicariate of Solidarity said that the procedure for their arrest was illegal and arbitrary. (Rose Marie Bornard) was asked about the background of the 29 banished persons:

[Begin recording] Some of them carry out social activities in their districts, but there are no important political leaders among them, which does not mean that they are unimportant in their districts. They are basically grassroot leaders, but others are not, so we do not understand the reason for their detention. [end recording]

The following are the names of the banished persons and the places where they must remain for 90 days:

In Taltal: Clemente Lagos, Alvaro Fuentes, Fabian Garrido, and Rene Gallardo;

In Tocopilla: Flavio Castro, Enrique Reyes, Manuel Hernandez, and Claudio Ovando;

In Salamanca: Arturo Forondo, Orlando Vega, Jorge Gallardo, Luis Vasquez, and Manuel Perez;

In (Euapel): Ivan Jimenez, Alvaro Fuentes, Manuel Espinoza, and Juan Acuna;

In Combarbala: Juan Nancucheo, Hector Castro, Onofre Canales, Jaime Munoz, and Julio Cabeza;

In Ovalle: Cesar Jarres, Transito Galves, and Abram Silva;

In Vicuna: Mario Guzman, Jorge Gonzalez, Raul Castro, and Rafael Rojas.

DEFENSE MINISTER COMMENTS ON SOUTH AFRICA

PY090147 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 2200 GMT 8 Nov 85

[Text] The black people live well in South Africa, better than in other African nations and even better than in the United States. This statement, that has gone around the world through international press agencies, was made by Chilean Defense Minister Vice Admiral Patricio Carvajal. The defense minister compared Chile and South Africa and stated that the two countries are victims of the incomprehension of the Western countries and targets of the constant attack of Soviet imperialism. Minister Carvajal asserted that South Africa suffers from the incomprehension of the Western world and of the United Nations and that its situation, quote, is very similar to that of Chile, unquote.

Vice Admiral Carvajal visited South Africa in October 1985 in response to an invitation extended to him by the South African Armed Forces Commander General Constand Viljoen. The visit was within the framework of the close relations the South African government maintains with General Pinochet's regime. In statements to the media, the Chilean minister said that Soviet imperialism exaggerates and lies openly in order to create a situation of instability in the two countries.

When asked about racism, the minister said that, quote, the Negro lives well in South Africa, better than in other African nations and even better than in the United States, unquote.

REPORTAGE ON M-19 OCCUPATION, RAMIFICATIONS

Police Say 'At Least 100 Dead'

PA081542 Paris AFP in Spanish 1431 GMT 8 Nov 85

[Text] Bogota, 8 Nov (AFP) -- According to the police, the deaths of 10 magistrates, including President of the Supreme Court Alfonso Reyes Echandia, are among the final toll of the victims of the occupation of the Palace of Justice in Bogota. Preliminary, fragmentary reports indicate that at least 100 persons died in the clash between the security forces and the M-19 [19 April Movement] guerrillas who took over the palace.

The preliminary lists include the names of 10 magistrates killed, 2 reported missing, and 3 who were wounded and are recovering at the Military Central Hospital in Bogota. Another magistrate, Dante Fiorillo, died yesterday, Thursday, at a Bogota clinic where he was recovering from surgery and had just learned of the bloody guerrilla action at the Palace of Justice.

The police list identified the following magistrates as dead: Alfonso Reyes Echandia, president, Manuel Gaona Cruz, Horacio Montoya Gil, Carlos Medellin, Alfonso Patino, Fanny Gonzalez, Ricardo Mendina, Fabio Calderon, Pedro Serrano, and Maria Ines Ramos.

Magistrates Dario Velasquez and Eduardo Genecco are missing, and Humberto Murcia, Hernando Tapias, and Ignacio Camacho are wounded.

3 Days' Mourning Decreed

PA082106 Paris AFP in Spanish 1933 GMT 8 Nov 85

[Text] Bogota, 8 Nov (AFP) -- The office of the president has reported that the Colombian Government today decreed 3 days' morning and ordered that the national flag be flown at half-mast at all public buildings in memory of those who were killed during the occupation of the Palace of Justice by leftist M-19 guerrillas in Bogota. The mourning will include 8, 9, and 10 November.

According to the decree signed by President Belisario Betancur and approved at a special session of the Council of Ministers at noon, the bloody events of Wednesday and Thursday at the Palace of Justice "touch the people's consciences and throw the nation into mourning."

Election of New Magistrates Ordered

PA091525 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1356 GMT 9 Nov 85

[Text] Bogota, 9 Nov (EFE) -- The Colombian Government will apply a special and exceptional norm to reorganize the Supreme Court of Justice following the deaths of 12 of its 24 magistrates during the bloody action when the M-19 attacked the Palace of Justice. The M-19 seized the palace in Bogota at 1640 GMT on Wednesday. The Army and police were able to recover it 27 hours later after a bloody action that has to date left 88 dead, according to the official report of Bogota Mayor Hisnardo Ardila Diaz.

Colombian President Belisario Betancur has ordered the election of magistrates of the court -- which is unable to function because it does not have a quorum -- after he consulted the State Council, the highest legal-administrative body, about the adoption of a special norm under the state of seige that is in force. By means of Article 121 of the Constitution, the 12 magistrates who were not killed in the occupation carried out by more than 50 guerrillas will be empowered to elect by unanimous vote replacements for their assassinated colleagues. According to the rules, the decisions of the court are valid only if they are agreed to by half of the members plus 1, in other words 13.

One day after the end of the worst episode of public order in recent years, the government's charge about an alliance between the drug mafia and the M-19, which Betancur hinted at in his speech on Thursday, has gained strength. Justice Minister Enrique Parejo Gonzalez referred to the tragic deaths of the magistrates, and with tears in his eyes emphasized the coincidence that four of the dead magistrates were studying the extradition of Colombians to the United States for drug trafficking.

Despite the sacrifice of the magistrates and the destruction of the four-story building, Parejo Gonzalez expressed relief that the files of the State Council were not totally destroyed, like those of the court. The government plans to temper the effects of this action by temporarily suspending legal processes. Experts in legal proceedings assert that the dossiers can be reconstructed according to legal rules for the cases of robbery or total or partial loss of legal records. At the same time, they termed unjustified panic over an alleged paralysis or impunity that would affect thousands of legal cases.

At the fourth extraordinary Council of Ministers meeting in 60 hours, Betancur ordered on Friday 3 days of mourning throughout the country and the burial at government expense of the victims at a place chosen by their relatives. He also signed a decree honoring the memory of the slain jurists. It was ordered that Colombian Air Force (FAC) aircraft transfer the remains of those officials not born in Bogota, while several of the magistrates will receive posthumous tributes in the primate cathedral and will be buried on Sunday. The ceremony will be officiated by Bogota Archbishop of Colombia Msgr Mario Revollo Bravo and will be attended by Betancur, his ministers, and the diplomatic corps accredited to the country.

Betancur also initiated together with his ministers a study of financial resources for the immediate reconstruction of the Palace of Justice, a modern-style building inaugurated in 1974 whose partial destruction calls for the investment of 2.5 billion pesos (some $16 million).

Several decrees signed by Betancur and the 13 cabinet ministers allocate special funds to provide temporary headquarters for the 2 maximum tribunals in the colonial building which housed them several years ago and is now used as a museum in Bogota's historic district.

The preliminary toll increased late Friday to approximately 90 victims, including 15 magistrates and 13 members of the Army, the police, and secret organizations [organismos secretos]. Identification has been delayed because most of the bodies taken from the Palace of Justice were charred by Wednesday's fire.

Special Body to Investigate Seizure

PA091945 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1922 GMT 9 Nov 85

[Text] Bogota, 9 Nov (EFE) -- The Colombian Government announced this afternoon the creation of a body to investigate events during the occupation of the Palace of Justice by the M-19 in which almost 100 people died, adding that the executive does not shirk responsibilities. Justice Minister Enrique Parejo Gonzalez announced this after leaving an extraordinary cabinet meeting, the fourth this week.

The government is a fervent protector of the Constitution, the laws, and human rights, and it does not oppose nor does it have any reservation against investigating what took place, Parejo Gonzalez stated. The justice minister added that the government also accepts the concerns of the magistrates and has decided to create a special body or appoint an official to investigate the action.

Parejo Gonzalez said that the investigation will deal in particular with the deaths of the officials, the participation of the guerillas, the motives for the attack, and possible ties between the guerrillas and drug traffickers. The justice minister made this announcement in response to concern expressed by the magistrates and the public.

M-19 Leader Justifies Action

PA081904 Paris AFP in Spanish 1541 GMT 8 Nov 85

[Text] Paris, 8 Nov (AFP) -- The occupation of the Palace of Justice in Bogota was justified today in Paris by Rodolfo Restredo, an M-19 guerrilla who said that his movement "has to strike hard to be heard" in an interview with France Radio International. "We thought that Colombian President Belisario Betancur would negotiate," Restredo said during a stopover in Paris.

"The main objective of the operation was to return to the peace process and engage in dialogue again," he said. "We want the Peace Commission reports to be published by the press so that all the world can find out what happened," Restredo said, adding that the M-19 "will refuse to surrender without terms or return its weapons so long as political, economic, and social reforms are not carried out."

Betancur Speaks at Memorial

PA102015 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1730 GMT 10 Nov 85

[Text] During a speech today in the main cathedral of Colombia, where memorial services were held for magistrates, civilians, and military men killed during a guerrilla occupation of the Palace of Justice this week, President Belisario Betancur said: We are trying to overcome this atrocious and irrational attack against Colombian justice. Betancur said that the validity of our institutions does not allow disrespectful actions, despite terrorist attempts to trample them:

[Begin recording, in progress] ...a reality with deep and sour roots that must be pulled out and studied in order to turn them into reflections, concepts, and decisions. We are now trying to overcome the most atrocious and irrational attack ever experienced by our nation. I know that world solidarity supports our effort.

Time will show that this horrendous attack was not moved only by political aspirations in which the [words indistinct] of magistrates, the calm force of the law.

In the end, individually, they could only satisfy a pathological delirium, because they were used in a macabre intimidation by inescapable enemies of morale. Our sadness is rooted in the fact that innocent and honest people were killed [words indistinct] against the values that encourage the Colombian people to exist with dignity and Christian civilization [words indistinct]. [end recording]

President Betancur also said that right now no one wants any more war cries, but prayers for peace. He added that ruling the country pertains not only to the government but involves constant communication which is open to constructive criticism.

Betancur Approved Army Actions

PA111514 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Text[Colombian Justice Minister Enrique Parejo made important statements to the press yesterday regarding last week's attack on the Palace of Justice. Justice Minister Parejo said that negotiations with the M-19 rebels who occupied the Palace of Justice were not possible because they were asking that the Constitution be violated. The high-ranking government official said that General Victor Delgado Mallarino, director of the National Police, spoke with Supreme Court President Alfonso Reyes Echendia and with M-19 member Luis Otero.

Otero rejected all arrangements which included a fair trial and respect for the guerrillas' lives. The minister added that not ending the occupation of the Palace of Justice would have allowed the rebels inside the palace to become stronger and that this could not be allowed.

Minister Parejo said that the guerrillas did not come to the Palace of Justice with the idea of talking. They entered the building killing people. The justice minister added that the government has appointed a commission and that this commission will be responsible for clarifying the details regarding the occupation of the Palace of Justice and reaching conclusions.

Minister Parejo said that Colombian President Belisario Betancur was kept abreast of the situation at the palace. Parejo denied all versions claiming that the Army had handled the incident on its own. Parejo said that the Army did not reach any decision without the approval of the president of the Republic. Such an action would have represented an institutional break; it would have meant a coup d'etat. Had the Army made any decision without consulting the president, it would have signified a coup d'etat.

When asked whether the president had given the orders for the final assault on the Palace of Justice the minister said: No, the operation was naturally maintained for security reasons. [sentence as heard] The orders for each action were issued by the military commanders, but the need to evacuate the palace, put an end to the holding of the court magistrates, and confront the criminal attach on the organization which represents justice was decision of the government. In conclusion, the justice minister summarized the guerrillas' responsibility in the attack and asked that the press not distort the facts.

M-19 Reportedly Rejected Offers

PA102105 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 1829 GMT 10 Nov 85

[Text] Bogota, 10 Nov (DPA) -- The Colombian Government announced today that it sought a peaceful solution through all means to the bloody occupation of the Palace of Justice in Bogota last Wednesday by the M-19, but that the subversive group rejected its proposals and responded with gunfire to those who were serving as mediators. The Narino Palace, which is the seat of the Colombian Presidency, stated that with the occupation of the Supreme Court and the State Council the guerrilla organization was seeking the outbreak of a civil war in Colombia that would enable it to seize power. In fact, counting on the success of its attack, it had even set up a provisional government and referred to President Belisario Betancur as "the then-chief of state."

The government palace spokesman added that this is clear in the proclamation that the occupiers had prepared to air through the media, in the words of the leader of that organization, Alvaro Fayad Delgado, and the announcement made by an M-19 member in Madrid minutes after the occupation of the Palace of Justice.

The official source noted that Alfonso Reyes Echandia, president of the Supreme Court, spoke by telephone with Justice Minister Enrique Parejo Gonzalez and General Victor Delgado Mallarino, National Police director, shortly after the guerrilla occupation and that the officials offered a fitting solution and an impartial trial. However, there was no response on the part of the M-19 command.

Then, the presidency spokesman added, President Betancur and several of his ministers spoke with Carlos Martinez Saenz, chief of the National Red Cross, asking him to go to the Palace of Justice and read the government's offer to the guerrillas over a loudspeaker. When the Red Cross officials finished reading it, they heard laughter followed by a burst of machinegun fire. On the 2d day of the attack (last Thursday), the government turned to the Red Cross again, and the offer was again read to the guerrillas.

The government palace spokesman noted that the Army tried from the very beginning to avert a massacre, and with this in mind it began taking up positions in the building to try to save the lives of the hostages, always seeking to gain control of the sectors held by the guerrillas and to rescue the hostages, while at the same time advising the M-19 that the government was in no position to make any kind of concession but offered them a decorous solution.

The morning newspaper EL TIEMPO today published the proclamation by M-19 leader Alvaro Fayad Delgado in which he established the conditions of the organization and the demands made to the government, including the publication in the principal national newspapers of all their demands.

In the Palace of Justice 101 persons, including 11 magistrates of the Supreme Court, auxiliary officials, attorneys, clerks, secretaries, and 41 M-19 guerrillas were killed.

Measures Taken for Normalization

PA120017 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2217 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Excerpt] Bogota, 11 Nov (EFE) -- Five days after the bloody attack on the Palace of Justice in Bogota, where more than 100 people were killed, the Colombian Government has continued to adopt a series of measures aimed at normalizing the situation in the country.

During the sixth special meeting of the Council of Ministers convoked by President Belisario Betancur, all of the cabinet members approved a resolution whereby the government will assume the medical, hospitalization, and funeral expenses for those affected by the occupation of the Palace of Justice by the M-19 and later by the government forces' storming of the building.

The council also considered the repercussions of the current paralyzation of activities of the judicial branch and the country's most important organizations.

During a simultaneous meeting, Minister of Justice Enrique Parejo Gonzalez -- who left the meeting with several magistrates -- tried to form a commission to investigate the M-19 attack and the aftermath of the occupation. An organization similar to a highest-level tribunal of magistrates will be named. This tribunal will be fully authorized to carry out the investigations regarding the occupation of the Palace of Justice and the actions of the M-19, the Armed Forces, security organizations, as well as the government's determination not to negotiate with the subversives, Parejo Gonzalez explained.

Government Minister Jaime Castro Castro has also reported that the Council of Ministers urged the Colombian Congress to reach political accords to speed up vigorous legislative and administrative action. According to a communique disseminated by Castro at the end of the cabinet meeting, this vigorous legislative and administrative action aims to overcome critical economic and social situations and strengthen democratic institutions and the dejure state that rule the country.

FARC, ADO Condemn M-19 Action

PA112128 Paris AFP in Spanish 1825 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Text] Bogota, 11 Nov (AFP) -- Colombian guerrilla groups have described the M-19 occupation of the Bogota Palace of Justice, in which 100 persons were killed, as a political error. The Revolutionary Army Forces of Colombia (FARC) and the Trotskiyite Workers Self-Defense (ADO) condemned the M-19's bloody action in separate communiques released to the media today.

The FARC and ADO, which are discussing a truce process with President Belisario Betancur's government, said that the palace occupation should not have been staged, because it was not the proper political moment. They also termed the palace occupation a "stupid and futile genocide."

The FARC proposed "to seek a peaceful solution of democratic convergence" to the social problems faced by the country, while ADO said that the M-19 appears to be blind to the political reality of the nation.

The two groups agreed in saying that "the peace process promoted by President Betancur cannot be interrupted by these painful incidents" and noted that "peace is irreversible."

Security Plan Implemented in Bogota

PA091920 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1744 GMT 9 Nov 85

[Excerpt] Bogota, 9 Nov (EFE) -- The Colombian Armed Forces today continued to carry out a huge security and garrisoning plan in Bogota and the rest of the country following the bloody confrontation between the M-19 and the Army that left more than 100 dead.

General Jesus Armando Arias Cabrales, commander of the 13th Army Brigade headquartered in Bogota, who directed the operations to surround, defend, and end the occupation of the Palace of Justice, announced that after the violent outcome a huge security plan is being carried out in the city.

According to Arias Cabrales, more than 1,000 men from the 4 branches have been posted in strategic locations of Bogota and at military checkpoints to prevent new M-19 attacks. The plan also includes intense patrols on roads leading into the city. Vigilance has also been reinforced in the military garrisons, public buildings, and government offices.

As part of the strict security plans, any civilian who visits the Colombian Congress, the ministries, and government offices will be searched and must provide identification. The same security plans are in effect in the country's main cities and in the regions considered strife-torn, a Defense Ministry spokesman said.

Judicial Employees Declare Strike

PA082057 Bogota Television Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 8 Nov 85

[Text] Everyone woke up this morning feeling sorry for the fatherland following the sad outcome of the guerrilla takeover of the Palace of Justice that lasted over 27 hours. Although the final toll is unknown, it is estimated that over 70 people died, including magistrates, employees, visitors, troops, and guerrillas. The government has received expressions of solidarity from national organizations as well as various foreign governments.

Meanwhile, the National Association of Judiciary Branch Employees [Asonal] has brought up the possibility of an en masse resignation of all branch workers and a strike to protest the massacre.

[Begin recording] [Reporter Mari Villalobos] During their assembly meeting judicial branch employees discussed the possibility of an en masse resignation and ordered a strike for an indefinite period of time, until the national government and the M-19 subversive group give the country an explanation for the bloody takeover of the Palace of Justice. Dr Serrano, you are from Asonal Judicial Branch. Do you think that with these pronouncements you are worsening the already complicated Colombian situation?

[Superior Judge Dr Nubia Serrano] We believe that in no way can it be said that we are an obstacle to an authentic peace process in this country. On the contrary, we are friends and defenders of the peace process, because we believe that the judicial branch has suffered the greatest number of victims and has been the scene of bloody struggles and the militarist attacks in this country.

[Villalobos] But why the strike?

[Serrano] This is not a strike. We feel that the national government was indolent and did not decree national mourning. The judicial branch is very sorry to have lost these very valuable lives, and therefore we are holding this permanent assembly in order to accompany and glorify those who fell in the crossfire in view of the lack of a peaceful solution, which the national government should have offered.

[Villalobos] A total of 27 superior tribunals and 188 civil courts are at a standstill throughout the country as a result of this protest. [end recording]

Minister Urges Workers Not To Strike

PA110342 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0201 GMT 10 Nov 85

[Text] Bogota, 9 Nov (EFE) -- Colombian Justice Minister Enrique Parejo Gonzalez today asked thousands of lawyers and judiciary employees of the country to call off the strike announced over the deaths of more than 20 officials during the occupation of the Palace of Justice in Bogota by guerrillas. Parejo urged over 30,000 judges, lawyers, and judiciary workers to continue working and prevent a halt in judiciary branch activities to protest the military operation to end the guerrilla occupation of the building.

This is not the way to express sorrow and solidarity with the deceased magistrates or with justice, which has been so seriously harmed, said Parejo, who was unable to hide his dejection and cried when he walked through the building totally destroyed by a fire that left many charred bodies. The high-ranking official reiterated the charges about the links between the drug trafficking mafia and the M-19 with the deaths of nearly 100 persons, including the members of the court that enforced the treaty on the extradition of narcotics traffickers to the United States.

The justice minister said that the government understands well the sorrow of the judiciary branch, and although it understands the employees' behavior, it urges them to reconsider the advisability of resuming their activities. Let us hope that those who will go to the courts and offices will not be affected by a strike, because the country is expecting its institutions to take care of the citizens' needs, Minister Parejo concluded.

Meanwhile, the task of cleaning the building and removing the last of the charred bodies was ending today. The government announced the appointment of a commission to investigate the events, while the surviving magistrates will elect replacements for the deceased magistrates.

PEACE COMMISSION RULES OUT DIALOGUE WITH M-19

PA081547 Paris AFP in Spanish 1436 GMT 8 Nov 85

[Text] Bogota, 8 Nov (AFP) -- The Peace Commission that is negotiating the peace process with Colombian subversives announced today that it will not make any contact with M-19 guerrillas. The chairman of the Peace Commission, John Agudelo Rios, said that "the criminal action of the M-19 has ruled out indefinitely any possibility that this commission might talk with that subversive organization." Agudelo Rios condemned the attack by a group of M-19 guerrillas on Wednesday against the Palace of Justice, which ended yesterday with the deaths of the entire subversive command, many magistrates, and officials of the Supreme Court of Justice and the Council of State.

"Nothing could ever justify such an action," Agudelo Rios said. The chairman of the Peace Commission also called on all Colombians to support the government's peace process and therefore prevent "future sorrowful events."

He also ratified the willingness of the Peace Commission of President Belisario Betancur's administration to continue the pacification process with the FARC [Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia], the EPL [Popular Liberation Army], and the ADO [Workers' Self-Defense].

These three guerrilla groups have been observing since last year a truce seeking their return to legality in order to participate in the municipal elections slated for next March. The M-19 also signed this truce but broke it in June after accusing the government of breaking it unilaterally.

Commission Member Resigns

PA102248 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1730 GMT 10 Nov 85

[Text] The peace commission has continued to disintegrate. New Liberalism leader and Senator Emilio Urrea Delgado today announced his resignation from the commission. He addressed a letter to President Belisario Betancur noting his decision as a protest of the government's handling of the guerrillas' occupation of the Palace of Justice. In addition, the congressman has expressed his indignation for what he described as a criminal and cowardly attack by the M-19 and said that the movement has turned terrorist.

Urrea is just one more member of the Peace Commission who has resigned. Others also resigned some time ago, including Liberal Party members Juan C. Hernandez, Rafael Rios Posada, and Miguel Pinedo Vidal, president of the Chamber of Deputies. In addition, the court's president, General Puyana [not further identified] has resigned. According to Urrea, it does not make any sense to be a member of a peace commission that was not even consulted by Betancur prior to storming the Palace of Justice. Of course, it cannot be said that a dialogue has been held with the guerrilla commando that occupied the palace either.

In his letter Urrea says that institutions will not be deposed by subversives, much less the M-19, which has only 350 armed men, as compared to the 161,000 of the Colombian Army and police. Finally, Urrea said that his stance is in agreement with that assumed by his superior, Luis Carlos Galan, New Liberalism director and presidential candidate, who prior to the Army's storming the palace asked for a dialogue to save innocent lives.

PERU'S GARCIA EXPRESSES SUPPORT FOR BETANCUR

PA100340 Paris AFP in Spanish 0150 GMT 10 Nov 85

[Text] Bogota, 9 Nov (AFP) -- Peruvian President Alan Garcia today expressed to Colombian President Belisario Betancur his support for the latter's stance regarding the events at the Palace of Justice in Bogota. The two presidents met for 30 minutes at the El Dorado airport in Bogota, where Garcia made a stopover on his way to Rome where he will attend the FAO World Assembly.

On boarding the aircraft, Garcia said that Betancur "continues to be a great president and a great leader." Garcia again acknowledged Betancur's democratic ability. He said: "Betancur has been tolerant and generous, as well as boldly dialogue-oriented. He has also proven to be a strict law enforcer."

He noted that during the dramatic occupation of the Palace of Justice "all Latin American democrats appreciated Betancur's democratic ability. He has demonstrated how tolerant and generous a government can be." In addition, Garcia said that Peruvians presently support Betancur and identify with the Colombian people's grief.

Finally, asked about the formation of an international front against terrorism, Garcia said: "I believe in a Latin American front to affirm democracy and defend our countries from the foreign debt."

ARMY, GUERRILLAS CLASH IN CAUCA; 24 CASUALTIES

PA100314 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0109 GMT 10 Nov 85

[Text] Popayan, 9 Nov (EFE) -- Military sources have confirmed that at least 11 have been killed and 13 wounded in clashes between troops of the 3d Army Division and members of three guerrilla organizations in a rural area of western Colombia. The clashes occurred in a region of Silvia, northwest of Popayan, and in southwestern Colombia. The region is known as Valle Nuevo and Loma Amarilla. Guerrillas of the 19 April Movement (M-19), the Ricardo Franco Front, and the Quintin Lame Indian Front attacked a military garrison.

The clashes occurred when troops of the Rifle and Jose Hilario Lopez Battalions repelled the attack. It has been officially reported that 11 have been killed, although it has not been indicated how many of each side died.

According to a military spokesman, reinforcements were dispatched from Popayan and Cali to the area of the clashes to chase the rebels from the air and on land. Meanwhile, 11 wounded soldiers were flown by helicopter to the San Jose University hospital in Popayan. Soldier Elmer Bustos Marin, one of the wounded of the Rifle Battalion, said from his bed that the two sides have suffered many casualites and added that when he was evacuated he saw two guerrillas and three soldiers who had been killed.

Interviewed by Radio Cadena Nacional, RCN, Bustos Marin said that the situation in the area of the clashes is difficult because the guerrillas flee and are chased by the troops, with whom they occasionally exchange fire.

In Bogota, a Defense Ministry spokesman said that communication with Silvia had been interrupted and that, for this reason, no information is available. He added that the 11 casualties have been confirmed, but he could not say whether they belonged to the guerrillas or the military.

These clashes are the first since an M-19 commando occupied the Palace of Justice in Bogota. For more than 17 hours the guerrillas held more than 350 people hostage. The occupation ended on Thursday after more than 100 people had been killed, including magistrates, state advisers, civilians, and all of the guerrillas in the building.

Military Intensifies Operations

PA101710 Paris AFP in Spanish 1635 GMT 10 Nov 85

[Text] Bogota, 10 Nov (AFP) -- Colombian troops of the Rifle, Hilario Lopez, and Pichincha Battalions intensified their antiguerrilla operations today in the rural region of Silvia and Caldono, townships of Cauca Province where 10 soldiers and 13 guerrillas have been killed in the past few hours. Newspaper reports indicate that a group of 50 armed men belonging to the Ricardo Franco Front of the M-19, which was deployed along the central range of mountains, detected the presence of the militarymen and ambushed them, killing 10 soldiers.

It was also reported by radio that at least 14 soldiers were wounded in clashes with the M-19 and are now out of danger.

Today, Sunday, General Fernando Gomez Barros, commander of the 3d Brigade, is in charge of the operations in the regions of conflict in the southwestern province of Cauca, thus preventing any possible occupations of towns.

Cauca Death Toll 24

PA110152 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2156 GMT 10 Nov 85

[Text] Popayan, 10 Nov (EFE) -- Offficial sources confirmed today that 11 soldiers and 13 guerrillas have died in clashes between the Army and the M-19 in Cauca Department. The 3d Army Brigade said that 11 soldiers were killed and 14 wounded when the M-19 and 2 other allied guerrilla groups ambushed the soldiers, which then led to skirmishes in which 13 guerrillas were killed.

The ambush served to deactivate a simultaneous attack plan for five military posts in the Andean central mountain range, where most of the M-19 is gathered. The 3d Army Brigade, stationed at Cali, 400 km southwest Bogota, reported that the clashes began in Silvia municipality in that department.

The military were patrolling Valle Amarillo when they were attacked. The communique issued by the brigade said that the 14 wounded men taken to the San Jose University Hospital in Popayan (capital of Cauca Department) are not seriously wounded.

Troops from the 3d Brigade were sent to reinforce the operation, supported by helicopter gunships that clashed in several places with the insurgents, leaving 13 guerrillas dead.

The military office disclosed that the National Guerrilla Coordinating Board, established in the mountains last September, was planning five simultaneous attacks using men from the M-19, the Quintin Lame Indian Group, and the Ricardo Franco front. The latter broke off from the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) when it signed the truce with the government in mid-1984.

FEBRES CORDERO POSTPONES VISIT TO COLOMBIA

PA092214 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1733 GMT 9 Nov 85

[Text] Quito, 9 Nov (EFE) -- Ecuadoran President Leon Febres Cordero has postponed his planned visit to Colombia on 13 November until January 1986, the Ecuadoran Foreign Ministry in Quito has reported. The sources indicated that the postponement was due to a suggestion by the Colombian Government in the wake of the bloody occupation of the Palace of Justice by the 19 April Movement, M-19, in Bogota. The Ecuadoran Foreign Ministry understood and accepted the suggestion and eliminated Colombia from the tour Febres Cordero will make to Venezuela and the Dominican Republic.

Regarding the occupation by the guerrillas, Febres Cordero, who experienced a similar situation with the kidnapping of banker Nahim Isaias, described the attitude adopted by President Belisario Betancur's government as courageous. In a telegram of solidarity to the Colombian president, Febres Cordero said he was shaken by the bloody outcome of the criminal occupation of the Palace of Justice by the members of the M-19 guerrilla group. This act of barbarity will be repudiated by all nations, particularly those that are democratic and Christian, said Febres Cordero's message to Betancur.

TERAN RETURNS FROM URUGUAY, GUATEMALA

PA082208 Quito Radio Quito in Spanish 2300 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] Ecuadoran Foreign Minister Edgar Teran Teran has returned to the capital following a 2-day tour of Uruguay and Guatemala and said that the Ecuadoran Government believes that full democracy and disarmament are essential for peace in Central America. In this regard he said that the Ecuadoran viewpoint was explained to his counterparts. He described these meetings as positive.

CARTAGENA ACCORD OFFICIALS MEET INDUSTRIALISTS

PA090006 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] Ecuadoran authorities have asked the Cartagena Accord Commission to be more pragmatic in the implementation of the integration process. Pedro Luis Echeverria, Cartagena Accord Commission coordinator, and Jaime Salazar, also a commission official, who are on a 2-day visit to Quito, met with Ecuadoran industrialists, who suggested that the commission be more dynamic in implementing the aid programs and also asked for more participation of the business sectors in the decision-making meetings of the Andean Pact.

At the end of their visit, Echeverria told newsmen that his first official visit to Educador had been very positive. We are leaving, he said, very satisfied and full of hope that the integration process will continue moving forward, because it is the real solution for the countries of the Andean region.

In a January 1986 meeting to be held on the Galapagos Islands, Eduador, Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and Venezuela will sign an agreement making amendments to the Andean economic development minister, said.

MRTA RESUMES ARMED STRUGGLE, ATTACKS U.S. EMBASSY

PY101900 Paris AFP in Spanish 2001 GMT 9 Nov 85

[By Daniel Sire]

[Text] Lima, 9 Nov (AFP) -- Some enormous signs painted on a Lima newspaper office and an explosion of a car bomb at a branch of a U.S. bank this week announced to President Alan Garcia that the Tupac Amarus have taken up arms again in Peru.

Unlike the Shining Path, which since the end of July has rejected the bogus popular power of the new government and continued its dirty war in the Andes (with about 7,500 killed in 4 years), the leaders of the Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement (MRTA) urban guerrillas had made a 3-month truce with President Garcia, who took office 28 July.

At the end of the truce, the Tupac Amarus made known this week in their own way that the new government is no different from its predecessor and they began anew their armed activities, thus adding to the threats that hang over Peru's institutions.

In the past 5 days, the MRTA commandos have occupied for 20 minutes the premises of the Lima newspaper EL NACIONAL, set off a car bomb in front of a branch of Citibank, made a dynamite attack on an exclusive police club, and attacked a police station in El Rimac, a poor neighborhood of Lima. The renewal of these activities in Lima was preceded (?3 days earlier) by propaganda activities in Cusco, the ancient Andean capital of the Inca empire.

To culminate the week, on the night of Friday-Saturday, the U.S. Embassy was the target of Tupac Amaru commandos, who attacked the building from two directions with two vehicles. While one group threw sticks of dynamite at the main entrance, the other raked the facade with machine guns. Deputy Interior Minister Agustin Mansilla verified that there were more than 30 bullet holes in the embassy walls.

The Robin Hoods of the urban guerrillas -- just like the Tupamaros in Uruguay in another era and the M-19 of Colombia -- the MRTA commandos could also become dangerous rebels who not only sow disorder but also terror, policemen consulted by AFP said on Saturday after the attack on the U.S. Embassy.

The MRTA leaders, who are leftist intellectuals, have explained that their movement is different from the Shining Path. They have said: We do not want any innocent victims. We defend the people, who have been abandoned by the authorities. We seek peace and justice.

While the Shining Path has adopted the red flag with the hammer and sickle, the MRTA has chosen the Peruvian national colors -- red, white, red -- and the symbol of Indian rebel Tupac Amaru, who was drawn and quartered by the Spanish in 1780 in the Plaza de Armas in Cusco and who has become a symbol for various Latin American guerrillas.

The provincial cells of the Tupac Amarus, especially in the South around Puno and Lake Titicaca, were smashed by law enforcement forces at the end of last year, but apparently new elements have joined their ranks in recent months, according to high-ranking policemen of the antiguerrilla forces. These responsible officials fear that the Tupac Amarus, pushed by their hardline wing, might go from such spectacular acts to kidnapping Peruvians and foreigners and even to occupying public buildings, which could result in a drama similar to that in Bogota this week.

U.S. ACTION ON PERU'S DEBT SCORED AT LIMA PROTEST

PY091822 Lima Radioprogramas del Peru in Spanish 1245 GMT 9 Nov 85

[Text] The people of Lima have rejected the declaration by the U.S. international banks that our foreign debt is value impaired. This declaration was issued during a march in Lima headed by Mayor Alfonso Barrantes Lingan.

[Begin Barrantes recording] The Lima Metropolitan Council, representing the people of the capital, issues the following statement to express its firm rejection of the U.S. act of imperialist aggression in which part of our foreign debt has been declared, through the U.S. Federal Reserve Bank, value impaired. This declaration harms the present and future of all Peruvians, and it affects the sovereignty of the nation and the aspirations of our people for life and peace.

We also express the will of our people to struggle tirelessly to find an autonomous, sovereign, and independent course among the community of nations, at the same time winning prosperity and positive conditions for a worthy life for all the people.

The people of Lima here express their message of firmness and sovereignty so that the international community can learn of their will to resist and [word indistinct], stemming from the same historic determination to defend our country -- handed down to us by Bolognesi, as symbolized by Grau, and as personified by Quinonez [Peruvian heroes in the War of the Pacific]. [end recording]

GARCIA, SENATOR ON RECALCITRANT U.S. OIL FIRMS

PY081908 Lima Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 8 Nov 85

[Relay from Government House by Patricia (Boris)]

[Excerpts] President Alan Garcia today held a work-meeting with Senator Armando Villanueva del Campo, with whom he discussed problems concerning petroleum in the country and regarding the behavior of foreign petroleum exploiting companies.

In remarks to the press after the meeting with the president, Senator Villanueva explained that the government position regarding petroleum follows a nationalistic policy, where foreign investment must be consistent with our interests. This is what he said:

[Begin recording] In response to the questions posed to me, I would like to explain a few things. First of all, we should not confuse nationalism with statism. Not all statism is nationalistic and not all nationalism is statist.

Regarding petroleum, we have found some legislation that is harmful and detrimental to Peru. It is the so-called (Kochinskiy) Law, which has already been criticized in Congress. Consequently, we are now pursuing new legislation that defends Peru's interests. According to the previous legislation, there are three foreign companies in this country that have not complied with certain fundamental rules: The [name indistinct], the Delco Company, and the Occidental Petroleum Company. The rules I speak of are:

1) Part of the profits should be used for the payment of taxes; and 2) profits should also be used for the exploration of new oil fields.

In this regard, it has been confirmed that these companies have not paid their due taxes. Thus, they have incurred debts to the Peruvian state. They have also not invested in new exploration. Thus, these contracts have been denounced; and this was the subject of discussions with the president.

According to the reports at hand, these talks are yielding positive results. These companies are willing to make appropriate restitution to the Peruvian Government. How they will do it, I do not know -- possibly investing and paying debts in foreign currency. In this manner, new contracts will be prepared and the work will continue.

We are not against foreign capital. We do not believe that everything must be done with Peruvuan capital. The truth is that we are a poor country, but proud of our sovereignty and dignity. And if within our property we can choose where to invest our money, we would invest in those priority sectors such as nutrition, health, housing, and labor activities.

If someone has foreign capital to invest in the country, and if he wants to invest in something positive, such as petroleum, we tell him: You are welcome, sir, please invest, but adhere to our rules. This is the nationalistic policy of the Peruvian Government headed by President Garcia. [end recording]

ARGENTINA EXTENDS $100 MILLION CREDIT AFTER TALKS

PY111554 Lima Radio del Pacifico in Spanish 1300 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Excerpts] Prime Minister and Economy Minister Luis Alva Castro has announced that the Argentine Government has (?opened) a $100-million credit line with particularly good conditions. He made this announcement last night upon his arrival from Buenos Aires after a visit there at the special invitation of President Alfonsin. Alva Castro said the visit was fruitful from all points of view and reported that about 100 representatives of Argentine enterprises will arrive in Peru within 10 days to exchange views on trade and joint Peruvian-Argentine investments.

WAGNER 'SATISFIED' WITH TALKS IN CHILE

PY110225 Paris AFP in Spanish 0143 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Text] Lima, 10 Nov (AFP) -- Peruvian Foreign Minister Allan Wagner returned today to Lima satisfied with the results of his meeting in Arica with his Chilean counterpart, Jaime del Valle.

In a brief press conference at Jorge Chavez International Airport, Wagner said he was satisfied with the progress made in his 3-days of work meetings with Del Valle.

Wagner said: We thoroughly discussed the issues included on the agenda; first, full implementation of the 1929 Lima Treaty; second, limitation of spending on arms; and third, economic, commercial, and cultural cooperation both in border areas and at the national levels.

BROAD FRONT SENATOR BATALLA DENOUNCES COUP PLOT

PY091739 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1849 GMT 5 Nov 85

[By Alberto Pepe Leira]

[Text] Montevideo, 5 Nov (EFE) -- Political sources today told EFE that Uruguayan authorities have discovered a connection between two colonels and right-wing group operating in Montevideo whose objective is to destabilize democratic governments in the Southern Cone.

The congressional sources added that the group, which has international branches, is headquartereed in two apartments located in downtown Montevideo -- although the police have not officially given their location.

Investigations started last night pursuant to the holding of a so-called urgent meeting between the Senate Defense Commission and National Defense Minister Juan Vicente Chiarino. Specific denunciations were made to the commission by Broad Front Senator Hugo Batalla. Batalla went to the Defense Ministry accompanied by lawmakers Juan Jose Zorrilla, Raumar Jude, and Oscar Lenzi from the ruling Colorado Party, and by Juan Martin, a lawmaker from the leading opposition Blanco Party to officially present the charges to the government.

Batalla has confirmed the report, but asked journalists for restraint until all the people involved are identified.

The presidency of the nation soon learned of the allegations,and President Julio Maria Sanguinetti and his cabinet have been holding meetings since early this morning to assess the situation.

Sources linked to the investigations have told EFE that thus far it has been discovered that only two colonels, one on active duty with well-known right-wing leanings, and a retired one are linked to the destabilizing group. The names were not supplied to EFE because investigations were just beginning into the denunciations made by the congressman. The independent Montevideo radio station El Espectador today reported that the group includes people linked to the Masonic P-2 Lodge and to U.S. right-wing sectors. Nevertheless, the EFE sources have stated that the P-2 branches are not linked with the Uruguayan connection and that it seems to be that the two Army colonels planned to destabilize the Sanguinetti government and are tied to right-wing Argentine officers.

The existence of coupist groups seeking to overthrow Argentine President Raul Alfonsin was learned internationally on 24 October when a state of siege was announced in that country. Two days later, the Rio de Janeiro newspaper JORNAL DO BRASIL published a lengthy article on coupist efforts in Argentina and noted that the intelligence services of Brazil, Uruguay, Israel, and the United States had cooperated with the Alfonsin government to discover the plotters. Afterward, the plotters were linked in Brazil with banker Umberto Ortolani, who lived in Uruguay until 1984 and is the second in command at the P-2 Lodge.

On 31 October the Montevideo press sought to learn the whereabouts of Rosendo Fraga, one of the civilians charged with plotting against the Argentine president. According to a report published by the Montevideo evening daily ULTIMAS NOTICIAS, Fraga reportedly has left Argentina for Uruguay. It is not yet known whether Fraga has actually reached Uruguay, as the press has reported. ULTIMAS NOTICIAS stated that Fraga used a constitutional right to leave Argentina as established under the state of siege provisions.

Uruguayan authorities made no comments at that time on the alleged plotting against the democracies of the River Plate countries, activities which have been attributed to the P-2 Lodge.

BATALLA'S RELATIVES RECEIVE DEATH THREATS

PY091432 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 9 Nov 85

[Text] Relatives of Senator Hugo Batalla have again received death threats. were made in a telephone call to his office at the Legislative Palace.

LABOR UNION PROTESTS FOREIGN DEBT PAYMENTS

PY090210 Montevideo Radio Carve in Spanish 0000 GMT 9 Nov 85

[Excerpts] The PIT-CNT [Inter-Union Workers Plenum, National Convention of Workers] this evening staged a scheduled rally in front of the congress building. The rally was attended by delegations of private and public workers from Montevideo and rural areas. The rally was staged under the slogan: "Solutions Now, Never Again a Dictatorship." The PIT demanded that congressional resolutions be respected and that Interior Minister Dr Carlos Manini Rios resign. The workers also asked the government to grant higher real salary readjustments and immediately readjust retirement allowances and pensions.

Labor leader Thelman Borges read the workers' proclamation at the rally. Regarding the national dialogue, Borges said:

[Begin Borges recording] This new alternative appearing on the horizon of our nation has awakened expectations in hundreds of thusands of Uruguayans. We engaged in the dialogue with the same constructive attitude, putting the interests of the nation above our own interests.

In light of the current situation, we can say that there have been no substantial changes in the economic policy. Has there been any change in the policy toward the banking system, toward the countryside, toward foreign trade? All of us are daily witnessing an impressive wave of price and utility rate hikes. The UTE [General Administration of State Electric Power and Telephones] claims that it has surplus power, yet it raises its rates. The same thing happens with all the other state agencies, whose rates must be readjusted because of the promise to repay the loans owed to the foreign banks. It it not true that a major portion of the tax on basic commodities goes to pay the interest on the foreign debt?

LUSINCHI WELCOMES PRC PREMIER ZHAO ZIYANG

PA100434 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1054 GMT 10 Nov 85

[Text] Caracas, 9 Nov (EFE) -- During a banquet offered to PRC Premier Zhao Ziyang tonight, Venezuelan President Jaime Lusinchi condemned absurd nuclear competition. On welcoming Zhao, Lusinchi said that the PRC premier's visit demonstrates willingness to act in agreement with promising bilateral possibilities based on meaningful concurrencies in a considerable number of international matters.

He said: These concurrences urge us to struggle for a world in which justice and equity can prevail, a world devoid of fruitless and dangerous antagonisms and senseless confrontations. He stressed his opposition to all dominance plans and policies, as well as colonialism and racial discrimination.

He stressed: We advocate the peoples' self-determination and their right to sovereign decisions about their resources. He also said that, today, when nuclear weapons endanger the world's survival, it is necessary to redouble peace efforts on every side.

He deemed it indispensable that all the big powers assume their share of responsibility and take specific measures to limit and stop the nuclear arms race, which threatens to expand into space.

He asserted: We vigorously condemn this absurd nuclear competition that, like a constant intimidation, plunges us into uncertainty and is inconsistent with man's ability to channel considerable resources to lofty purposes.

Lusinchi told Zhao that the latter's tour through several Latin American countries demonstrates the PRC Government's willingness to improve its relations with this region. Lusinchi also said that there is no more room in Latin America for influences and intervention in the framework of the East-West confrontation.

He stressed the experience of the Contadora Group, formed by Colombia, Mexico, Panama, and Venezuela, and added: We greatly appreciate the PRC's support for the Contadora Group's activities.

Lusinchi underlined Venezuela's and the PRC's concurrence in their permanent concern about the need to reaffirm their economic interests, both bilaterally and multilaterally. The president said: The PRC's consistent actions in harmony with developing countries have made it an ally in our struggles. For this reason, the PRC deserves our recognition.

PRFSIDENT SENDS MESSAGE OF SUPPORT TO BETANCUR

PA091923 Paris AFP in Spanish 1731 GMT 9 Nov 85

[Text] Mexico City, 9 Nov (AFP) -- Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid has sent a message of support to Colombian President Belisario Betancur for his firmness during the occupation of the Bogota Palace of Justice by the 19 April Movement (M-19), according to an official communique released in Mexico City today. "I admire your firmness and decision to make the constitutional order and the republic's institutions prevail in Colombia," the Mexican president stated in the message he send yesterday.

"I have been following the unfortunate events in Bogota that led to the deaths of Supreme Court President Alfonso Reyes Echandia and several magistrates in the condemnable terrorist attack." "I hope that you will continue to move forward in your persevering effort in favor of peace for the fraternal Colombian people," De la Madrid stated.

DRUG TRAFFICKING FAMILIES BLAMED FOR DEATHS

PA111754 Paris AFP in Spanish 2148 GMT 9 Nov 85

[Text] Mexico City, 9 Nov (AFP) -- Two families of drug traffickers and their accomplices were responsible for the killing of 21 policemen on 2 November in Veracruz State, 400 km south of Mexico City, police reported today after arresting over 20 suspects. According to the investigation, two families surnamed Arreola Sanchez and Pineda Valdes and their accomplices, who have been engaged in the illegal drug trade for 14 years, murdered the policemen. In addition, two policemen who managed to escape from the cordon laid by the criminals have also been placed in the hands of the courts in order the determine the degree of their responsibility in the crime.

The massacre took place when a group of policemen killed two drug traffickers belonging to the mentioned families during an operation to seize 600 kg of marijuana, which was packaged and ready for shipment, according to police reports. Approximately 50 outlaws commanded by the two families immediately surrounded the policemen with combat weapons, tied them up, and took them to a nearby location where they killed them.

The police and military officers who conducted the investigation decided to declare five towns close to the scene of the killing as "drug trafficking trouble spots" because it was determined that most of their inhabitants, the number of which was not disclosed, "are engaged in the planting and cultivation of marijuana."

Suspect Held for Trial

PA111642 Mexico City XEW Television Network in Spanish 1300 GMT 9 Nov 85

[Excerpt] Today the first suspect in the killing of judicial policemen in Sanchez Taboada Ejido, Veracruz State, was ordered held for trial by the attorney general's office. Antonio Arreola Sanchez has been charged with involvement in the crimes of murder and damage to health, property, and other crimes. The chronology of the events and details of the investigation which the attorney general's office is conducting on the massacre were also released.

NORIEGA DISCUSSES CHILEAN TRIP, VIEWS VIOLENCE

PA090009 Panama City Circuito RPC Telvision in Spanish 1730 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] General Manuel Antonio Noriega, commander in chief of the country's Defense Forces, announced today that he will attend the upcoming meeting of Latin American Army commanders in Santiago, Chile, on Monday. He added that the military conclave is being held within the framework of options and alternatives that the armed forces have regarding problems being experienced by Latin America.

Noriega's statements were made during his customary morning exercises at the command's airstrip on Naos Island, Fort Amador, a reverted area. With concern, General Noriega said that violence continues to be dangerously prevalent in Latin America in general and in Central America in particular. Discussing his ideas concerning this same matter, but domestically speaking, he said that Panama was a potential target within what he described as the target list of international terrorism.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] General, your attendance at the upcoming meeting of Latin American armies has been announced. What is the view of the commander in chief of Panama's Defense Forces regarding this meeting?

[Noriega] The CEA, Conference of Latin American Armies, has held meetings every 2 years since 1967. This year it is South American's turn to host it. Panama has always attended it as a member of the Latin American armed family. We will attend it. Every country will present its position, and conclusions will be reached regarding the alternatives of the armed forces in the face of Latin American problems.

[Reporter] On a different subject, the M-19 [19 April Movement] violently seized the [Colombian] Supreme Court building yesterday. How do you view this?

[Noriega] It is a worrisome situation for the entire continent. Colombia has not escaped the wave of violence in the world. It is very worrisome because an army with such capability, spirit, doctrine, and firepower as the Colombian Army is facing these situations, which are difficult because they result in confrontations on another level between the Armed Forces and the guerrilla groups. This is also a very bold challenge to the country's political forces. We have to analyze this very carefully because we are Colombia's neighbors and because our roots are in Colombia. This must be analyzed, particularly at the Contadora negotiating table, where the diplomatic meetings are held.

[Reporter] The U.S. Government has announced that approximately $54 million will go to Central American armies, including Panama but excluding Nicaragua, to fight international terrorism. Is this true, and how will this aid be given to Panama from the viewpoint of Panama's fight against terrorism and the fact that it is in the middle of the Central American conflict area?

[Noriega] Right. The new mode of international terrorism, or neoterrorism as we call it, is striking in all directions, and Panama is a potential target on the list of terrorism. Why? It is a target because there is a canal here in which the United States -- one of the poles of power of the world -- has great interest. For spectacular reasons, it is a target.

Therefore, Panamanians must protect the canal and make the necessary alliances so that it remains neutral and open to all flags and so that it will not be the object of violations or disruptions that are detrimental to the Panamanian community. Therefore, in this type of aid one does not have to bear in mind which government is in power. As the Estrada Doctrine dictates, there is no friendship among governments but relations. So support can come from any origin but for the end result of maintaining the canal's neutrality and security for all those who transit it.

[Reporter] Do you see violence close to Panama?

[Noriega] We see that we are practically living around violence. We feel it near and perhaps see it with less concern than other countries, but it is at our doorstep. Violence is being spread, both by confrontations and by the consequences of confrontations, which is what we describe as the migratory bomb. That is a type of violence. The migratory bomb is passive violence. It is passive in regard to deaths but active as to its social effects. Consequently, everything we can do to prevent it from flourishing in our territory is positive and Christian. Everything we do to make it flourish is unpatriotic. That is why many politicians, many people who are active in Panama, who abuse freedom to act here in Panama, should live in other countries for 48 hours so they can savor violence. [end recording]

Departs for Santiago

PA110355 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 Nov 85

[Text] The commander in chief of the Panamanian Defense Forces, General Manuel Antonio Noriega, left this morning for Santiago, Chile, heading the Panamanian military delegation to the 16th Conference of American Armies. Noriega was seen off at the FAP [Panamanian Air Force] Air Terminal by Colonel Roberto Diaz Herrera, chief of staff, Colonel Marcos Justines, and other high-ranking officers and subordinates.

Panama is an active member of the CEA [Conference of American Armies], an organization that holds meetings every 2 years in various countries to discuss hemispheric military affairs.

DENI, U.S. CID REPORTEDLY ARREST PAPO LEADER

PA092246 Panama City EXTRA in Spanish 8 Nov 85 p 1

[Text] Jose Alberto de la Guardia, deputy secretary general of the People's Action Party (PAPO), was brutally beaten and arrested yesterday morning by members of the DENI [National Department of Investigations], and the CID (Criminal Investigation Division) of the United States.

According to preliminary reports, De la Guardia was detained at 0920 at Ft. Clayton's Motor Transportation Office in the canal area, where he works.

The military maintains that De la Guardia, 27, was arrested on arms trafficking charges.

Relatives, fellow party members, and friends of the young politician told EXTRA that the authorities intend to implicate De la Guardia in alleged seditious acts. They claim that this is political repression because of his constant defense of democratic freedom and human rights in our country.

Carlos Enrique Adames, a lawyer, presented a writ of habeas corpus to the Supreme Court of Justice yesterday. Magistrate Bernabe Perez received it, but it has not been answered by the magistrates.

Investigations carried out by EXTRA reporters with friends and fellow party members of De la Guardia, who was beaten and is being detained, revealed that a Major Hatchinson of the so-called CID is involved in this most recent trampling of human rights in our country.

Colonel Allan Corner, military attache at the U.S. Embassy, told Jose Alberto's mother, Mrs Noris Dilsa Pardo, and several friends that in telephone conversations Domitilo Cordoba, deputy director of the DENI, acknowledged that the arrest had taken place but did not explain why.

According to Dr Miguel Antonio Bernal, director of the "Alternative" radio program transmitted by Radio Mundial, DENI Chief Nivaldo Madrinan Aponte has said that "there will be a hail of bullets," which is a clear attempt to intimidate the Panamanian people.

Just as in the cases of Dr Mauro Zuniga, who was kidnapped in Santiago, Veraguas, and Dr Hugo Spadafora Franco, who was arrested by military troops and found decapitatated on 14 September, De la Guardia was deprived of his freedom in front of witnesses who were warned not to interfere.

The prisoner was taken to several Defense Forces agencies.

As this issue was going to press, it was reported that members of the Doberman Brigade engaged in a brutal act of repression of demonstrators demanding information on De la Guardia's whereabouts.

Politician at Disposal of Court

PA080424 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 0000 GMT 8 Nov 85

[Text] Our reporters learned a few minutes ago that Jose Alberto de la Guardia is under arrest and at the disposal of the Supreme Court by virtue of a writ of habeas corpus filed by lawyer Luiz Zuniga. De la Guardia has been charged with illegal possession of firearms and accused of carrying subversive documents. He was arrested this morning when he was found in possession of a bag containing firearms and a briefcase in which he carried documents involving plans to sabotage high-tension towers, the power substation located behind the USMA [Santa Maria Antigua University], state-owned gas stations, ESRA's [Renovation Publishing] installations, Radio Nacional, Radio BB, Radio KW Continente, police substations, F-2 and G-2 DENI [National Department of Investigations] installations, and Tocumen Airport. The plans mention the names of members of the Defense Forces general staff and senior public officials. They also mention dates and places.

It has been reported to us that De la Guardia has talked with his lawyers, Carlos Enrique Adames and Luis Zuniga, and with his wife and other relatives.

Court Rejects Habeas Corpus Writ

PA111653 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 0000 GMT 9 Nov 85

[Text] The Panamanian Supreme Court of Justice this afternoon [8 November] decided to reject the writ of habeas corpus presented on behalf of Jose Alberto de la Guardia.

The decision was announced shortly before 1700 following a lengthy meeting of the Court. De la Guardia was arrested by the DENI [National Department of Investigation] as he was taking possession of some weapons. Documents linking him with subversive movements were also found.

Terrorist Plan Alleged

PA082121 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 8 Nov 85 pp 1-a, 9-a

[By Ernesto Quijada Diaz]

[Text] The DENI, Balboa branch, has dismantled a terrorist operation which was to have staged violent actions and killings of innocent people with the arrest of Jose Alberto do la Guardia Pardo, 25, when he was buying and selling low- and high-caliber weapons in keeping with the political line of the leaders of the Popular Action Party [PAPO].

According to reports obtained by this newspaper, special DENI agents learned of the actions of certain subversive elements who are PAPO militants and who sought to take over legal institutions through violence which would give rise to chaos, injuries, and deaths of public and private officials, permitting a government to be installed made up of opposition elements identified with PAPO.

For this seditious purpose, the material and intellectual masterminds of the criminal plan, which initially entailed the acquisition of low- and high-caliber weapons, the physical elimination of journalists, members of the General Staff, state ministers, Supreme Court magistrates, directors of autonomous and semi-autonomous institutes. [sentence as published]

With this objective, the people implicated in the seditious plan had designed the strategy for the physical elimination of those people through any means, regardless of how many dead or wounded resulted from the action. To this end, the plan involved the destruction of the IRHE [Light and Power Company] electric plant on Tumba Muerto Highway, the Golf electric substation, the IRHE eastern and western high-tension towers, government-owned gas stations, Radio Nacional, the Renovacion Publishing Company, Inc., the Radio BB radio station, the gasoline tank at Paitilla, the Omar Torrijos Herrera Airport, several police stations and substations, private gas stations in populated areas, and the S-2, G-2, DENI, and security offices.

Surveillance was established at a snack bar in the vicinity of Fort Clayton early yesterday morning, Thursday, 7 November, to prevent a firearms transaction. This action led to the capture of Mr Jose Alberto de la Guardia Prado, Cedula No. 8-233-851, employed by a U.S. firm that engages in transportation, where he was employed as an auditor.

In the arrest, diverse material was seized, including cash, low- and high-caliber weapons, minor surgery equipment, and subversive propaganda material urging the community to rise up against the state powers. This individual was identified as an active member of PAPO, in which he participated during the past elections as alternate candidate for legislator for Circuit 8-9.

After his home in Betania was searched, DENI authorities found more subversive destabilization plans and drafts of terrorist actions to physically eliminate several newsmen and to forcibly occupy public buildings.

According to statements by De la Guardia Pardo on being interrogated by DENI authorities, he was fully aware of the scope of his possible terrorist acts, coldly explaining how the terrorist action plan had been drafted, in which innocent persons would be killed.

He was also unruffled by the decision to eliminate several journalists, members of the General Staff, ministers, magistrates, and officials of institutions that cover diverse branches of public life.

In his statements to the DENI agents, De la Guardia Pardo indicated clearly and convincingly that the terrorist plans which he had were drafted mostly by prominent members of PAPO, including Carlos Ivan Zuniga, Mauro Zuniga, Ricardo Arias Calderon, Guillermo Sanchez Borbon (Tristan Solarte) [Sanchez Borbon's pen name], Arellano Lennox, Miguel Antonio Bernal, Winston Robles, Bobby Eisenman, Octavio Mena, Marcos Alarcon, Nestor Mendez, Ada de Gordon, Mario J. de Obaldia, and others who appeared in a long list of names of people who would comprise a possible cabinet.

The investigations by DENI confirmed that among the first to be eliminated were Mario del Cid, Luis Antonio Cordova, Carlos Jeronimo Nunez Lopez, Nestor de Icaza, and members of the General Staff and civil government.

A ranking DENI official, clarifying the details of the detainee's arrest in the act of violence, noted that since his capture he has been given all the constitutional guarantees provided by law and facilities to contact his closest relatives, his mother-in-law, his wife, and an attorney. Also, it was learned from the detainee himself that he was in perfect health and that he had made the signed statements with total knowledge and willingness, because this newspaper was able to talk to him at approximately 1950 yesterday. He openly rejected rumors of alleged torture to which he had been subjected by members of DENI at the time of his arrest.

Zuniga Terms Charges 'Ridiculous'

PA111740 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 9 Nov 85 p 1

[By Lisette Carrasco]

[Text] Dr Carlos Ivan Zuniga, president of the People's Action Party (PAPO), described Panamanian National Defense Forces [FDP] charges against Jose Alberto de la Guardia of involvement in "subversive activities to create chaos" as "ridiculous, clumsy, and absurd."

During a press conference yesterday at the party's headquarters, Dr Zuniga said that those charges are aimed at diverting public attention from the Spadafora case, at "frightening us and undermining the unyielding principles of our struggle." He accused the U.S. Army headquartered in Panama of "lending itself to this political hoax against this pacifist party."

The politician added that a "government which is arming itself with tanks and all kinds of weapons makes a scandal in the face of a report that a Puerto Rican handed two pistols to a Panamanian." He described the Defense Forces as a group "laden with swords and scared to death; that is what these Panamanian officers are."

Asked whether he thinks the prevailing situation in Panama points to a military coup d'etat before 16 December, Loyalty Day, Zuniga said: "You know that they, the military, are the ones who carry out coups d'etat; historically speaking, they are the seditious ones in our country."

Dr Zuniga recalled that in our history "civilians have staged a coup d'etat only once, in 1931; since that time -- 54-years ago -- no civilian has done that." He said that this is because civilians "do not have firepower."

He added that "a civilian with a revolver represents one bullet." "With weapons recently bought by the FDP from the Peruvian Navy, one military man represents 650 bullets per minute."

In a didactic manner, Dr Zuniga said that "one of Bolivar's battalions had the firepower of a superpuma." [sentence as published]

He said: "We at PAPO are not afraid because of charges leveled against a party member; we cannot mount a rebellion with two pistols." This is why he believes the charges are "ridiculous."

Meanwhile, Carmen de la Guardia, wife of Jose Alberto de la Guardia, said that her husband is being held in the Model Jail; she said that she is asking only for "moral" support to overcome this distressing situation and invited all citizens to pray and fast today at the Javier School chapel.

Protest Planned at U.S. Embassy

PA121312 Panama City Radio Mundial in Spanish 1248 GMT 12 Nov 85

[Text] At 1100 today the relatives of Jose de la Guardia are planning to picket the U.S. Embassy and deliver a protest note to the ambassador or any official he names.

In addition, PAPO [Peoples Action Party] lawyer will pay the bail needed at the respective prosecuting offices in order to obtain De la Guardia's release today.

HUGO SPADAFORA'S FATHER DIES OF HEART ATTACK

PA091915 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 9 Nov 85 pp a-1,a-14

[Text] David, Chiriqui -- The distinguished gentleman Carmelo (Melo) Spadafora died here last night of a heart attack. Carmelo and several members of his family had travelled to David to attend a meeting which the Panamanian Human Rights Commission was to hold here concerning the tragic death of his son, Dr Hugo Spadafora, a few weeks ago.

The meeting began at 1900 at the "Manuel de J. Garcia" Cultural Center with a large attendance. Shortly before the speeches began, Carmelo Spadafora suffered a heart attack and was rushed to the hospital in the midst of the general alarm of the people. The Human Rights Commission called off the meeting indefinitely. Hundreds of persons gathered in front of the hospital, waiting to hear about the condition of the distinguished patient, but despite all efforts by the doctors, his death was announced at 2050.

EL SALVADOR

DUARTE URGES FDR TO BREAK TIES WITH FMLN

PA090320 Paris AFP in Spanish 0233 GMT 9 Nov 85

[Text] San Salvador, 8 Nov (AFP) -- Salvadoran President Napoleon Duarte tonight urged the FDR, a political wing of the guerrillas, to break ties with the FMLN and join the democratic process.

The Salvadoran president said that there is a very serious conflict between the FMLN and FDR, because the military wing no longer consults the political-diplomatic wing on terrorist actions.

The president made this statement upon returning from a 10-day trip to the United States, France, and Spain that he said impressed him positively. In addition, he said that he had closely followed the events that took place in Bogota, Colombia on Wednesday and Thursday when M-19 guerrilla commandos stormed the Palace of Justice, leaving many dead and wounded.

Duarte expressed his solidarity with Colombian President Betancur who "made every possible effort together with the Red Cross to solve the problem, but in the face of the intransigency of the terrorists, he had to resort to measures specified by law and order." He pointed out: "It is with this in mind that I expressed my support for President Betancur's decision to act." He added: "Once all peaceful measures are exhausted, there is no other option than to exercise the authority invested in the president of the Republic."

As for the case of the kidnapping of Colonel Omar Napoleon Avalos, director general of Civil Aeronautics, which took place 2 weeks ago, the president said that he will do everything possible to save his life and suggested the possibility that he could resume negotiations with the rebels in order to achieve that.

In addition, Duarte lashed out at extreme right sectors that insist on their effort to destabilize the government and are in fact doing so in agreement with the extreme left.

"That is treason against the homeland," Duarte said in reference to rightist statements suggesting a coup d'etat. However, according to Duarte, the Armed Forces understand the democratic process that is taking place; their professionalism "would not allow such a situation." Finally, the president reiterated his charge that the Nicaraguan Government is a "sanctuary" for Salvadoran subversion.

FDR LEADERS MEET SPAIN'S FERNANDEZ-ORDONEZ

PA081509 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1347 GMT 8 Nov 85

[Text] Madrid, 8 Nov (EFE) -- Ruben Zamora and Guillermo Ungo, two leaders of El Salvador's FDR, today discussed the Central American situation with Spanish Foreign Minister Francisco Fernandez-Ordonez.

At the end of the one-hour meeting, which was held at the Spanish Foreign Ministry, Zamora said that they talked with the Spanish minister on ways to find a political solution in the region through negotiation and dialogue.

After noting that they talked about El Salvador's internal situation in particular, and of the Central American situation in general, he stressed that this is the first contact they have made with the leader of the Spanish diplomacy.

Zamora refused to say if they had talked about Salvadoran President Napoleon Duarte. He said we are not going to comment on the specific topics discussed with the minister. Later on, at the Madrid-Barajas Airport, Zamora said that they have seen the willingness of the Spanish Government to seek a political and negotiated solution for the region.

After denying that the FDR had used the Spanish diplomatic pouch for anything, he said that they did not talk about a topic that did not exist with Fernandez-Ordonez. The FDR leader maintained that President Duarte is making statements to the press that he wants to negotiate but when the moment comes he runs away.

Ungo and Zamora arrived last night on a 24-hour stopover in Madrid from Belgrade where they attended a meeting of nonaligned countries. For his part, Ungo said that the stopover in the Spanish capital was obligatory and denied that there were specific political motives in Madrid.

However, he added that, by coinciding with Duarte's visit to Spain, the Salvadoran guerrillas they represent accepted the opportunity of talking with the president of their country and thus took into account the efforts made to hold that meeting. However, he stressed that every effort that has been made in the past few months to talk with Duarte or the Salvadoran Government have been systematically rejected and there is no possibility for a dialogue.

Duarte, for his part, said a few hours before leaving Madrid after a 2-day official visit that he learned of the presence of the FDR leaders in the Spanish capital from the press and that a theoretical meeting with Zamora and Ungo could not be planned because he did not know anything about it. He added that this type of meeting with a chief of state had to be planned, but that he had no objections to holding this or any other meeting. Duarte also said that a difference must be made between the groups that are radical and are involved in terrorist doctrine, those who are armed and kill, and those who seek a political solution.

Referring to Ungo and Zamora, Duarte said that they have never killed anybody and have not taken up arms, thus they have the absolute right to express their viewpoints. During his stay in Madrid, the Salvadoran president reiterated several times that dialogue is the only possible way to bring peace to his country.

MILITARY CREDITS FAL WITH AVALOS KIDNAPPING

PA081342 Buenos Aires REUTER in Spanish 0533 GMT 8 Nov 85

[Text] San Salvador, 8 Nov (REUTER) -- Communist rebels were responsible for kidnapping a high-ranking officer of the Salvadoran Air Force last month, a military statement has reported.

It was pointed out yesterday that a document found on the corpse of a guerrilla attributed the kidnapping of Col Omar Napoleon Avalos to the Armed Forces of Liberation (FAL) -- the armed wing of the Communist Party of El Salvador and one of the five insurgent groups of the FMLN.

Avalos, director of Civil Aeronautics, was kidnapped by uniformed armed men from his farm, 30 km east of San Salvador on 26 October.

He was kidnapped shortly after the release of Ines Guadalupe Duarte Duran, the eldest daughter of President Jose Napoleon Duarte, who was kidnapped by the guerrillas on 10 September.

HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION MEMBER ARRESTED

PA120114 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 0050 GMT 12 Nov 85

[Text] San Salvador, 11 Nov (DPA) -- The nongovernment Commission for Human Rights of El Salvador today denounced the arrest of one of its members by President Jose Napoleon Duarte's government.

According to the commission's information, 24-year-old Francisco Antonio Martinez, who is the commission's information and propaganda secretary, was arrested by State Security members and later taken to the National Police's prison where he was accused of conspiring against the state's security, according to official sources' reports.

Meanwhile, the Treasury Police officials have confirmed the arrest of 10 youths who are members of the Boy Scouts' organization in Cojutepeque, 30 km east of the capital, stating that these youths are members of a Salvadoran Communist Party cell.

The National Scout Movement has presented a plea to President Duarte requesting the release of these youths, whom it was initially said were responsible for a military officer's kidnapping, but the charges were not proven. Meanwhile, youth organizations have protested for what they believe is an unwarranted violation of rights concerning youths who have always been involved in services to the community.

GROUP CLAIMS RESPONSIBILITY FOR LAWYER'S DEATH

PA092041 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 9 Nov 85 pp 4, 34

[Text] Attorney Ana Denis Betancour was shot to death because she was allegedly involved in the illegal trafficking of minors. Her body was left abandoned near Montserrat.

According to the fifth district court of San Salvador, there are few details about the death of Miss Betancour, who was approximately 35 years old. Her body had numerous gunshot wounds; at least four on the right side of her face. She was dressed in jogging clothes.

It has been unofficially reported that she was a law school graduate of the University of El Salvador and that some men of the self-styled Salvadoran Protection Army [Ejercito Protector Salvadoreno -- EPS] had "executed" her because she was involved in the illegal trafficking of minors. It has been learned that she recently received death threats for the same reason.

This version involving the Salvadoran Protection Army was confirmed in a telephone call to LA PRENSA GRAFICA. A male voice said the following: "Mrs [as published] Ana Betancour was executed today at 0700 on Aguizucar Street near the highway to Comalapa by a commando of our army that protects the unprotected because she was involved in the illegal trafficking of minors. Our commandos will soon make new actions known." After the judicial authorities examined the body, it was taken to the autopsy room of the Isidro Menendez Judicial Center to wait for her relatives to pick it up. Communique No 2 of the EPS was received in the afternoon. The text is as follows:

"Communique No 2. The EPS report to the glorious people that at 0600 today, one of our urban commandos executed the corrupt trafficker of minors, Ana Denis Betancour, because our information units confirmed that she was involved in the trafficking of minors. This is a condemnable action that brings sorrow to the long-suffering and oppressed homes of our people. This action was carried out because the proper authorities have been apathetic toward the cases involving the corrupt practice of the trafficking of our children. We reiterate our condemnation of those mentioned in the previous communique, and we add Roger Galvez, an accomplice, Galo R., an accomplice, and all those who want to cover up the corrupt practice of these criminals through paid advertisements. We protect the unprotected. EPS."

GUATEMALA

FINAL PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION RESULTS ANNOUNCED

PA082201 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] The Guatemalan Christian Democracy, DCG, won last Sunday's elections by a relative majority, which will require a second round on 8 December, according to the final results of the presidential elections, released by the Supreme Electoral Tribunal [TSE].

The DCG obtained 648,681 votes in all, which gave it an advantage of over 300,000 votes over its nearest opponent, the Union of the National Center, UCN, which obtained 339,522 votes. It means that the DCG obtained 38.65 percent of the valid votes, while the UCN obtained 20.23 percent. Third place went to the Democratic Party of National Cooperation-Revolution Party Coalition, PCDN-PR, with 231,397 votes, equivalent to 13.78 percent of the valid votes. The alliance made up by the National Liberation Movement-Democratic Institutional Party, MLN-PID, won fourth place with 210,806 votes, 12.56 percent of the valid votes. It was followed by the National Authentic Center, CAN, with 105,473 votes, 6.28 percent of the valid votes. The Democratic Socialist Party, PSD, was sixth with 52,372 votes, 3.41 percent; the National Renewal Party, PNR, with 52,941 votes, 3.15 percent; and last, the coalition of the Anticommunist Unification Party, the National Unity Front, and the Emergent Movement for Harmony, with 32,118 votes, 1.91 percent of the total valid votes.

MLN Reports 'Manipulation'

PA081913 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] The vice presidential candidate for the coalition, made up of the National Liberation Movement-Democratic Institutional Party, MLN-PID, Jaime Caceres, maintains that the elections were manipulated. The following is his recorded statement.

[Begin recording] In fact, there has been evidence submitted on the manipulation of the elections. For example, there were candidates who were not able to vote because other people had already done so in their name. Checking the addresses of several registered persons, it was discovered that they did not exist. There were different anomalies in the presidential election, where the number registered was exaggerated after the constituent elections, aimed at giving a specific presidential candidate more votes to the detriment of opposing candidates for deputy seats.

Although we do not intend to make an issue of it, we do want to emphatically denounce the existence of evidence in some places -- and we are not even claiming that it happened everywhere, as there are genuine winners in some places, and we respect the results wherever they were duly obtained -- where, unfortunately, there are indications of open manipulations; therefore, it is the obligation of the Supreme Electoral Tribunal to assign a committee to investigate such cases, and offer the population the satisfaction of looking into it. [end recording]

Army Denies Involvement

PA082203 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 8 Nov 85

[Text] Today the Army rejected statements by political personalities that the vote of Civil Self-Defense Patrol members determined the outcome of the Sunday elections.

(Richard Saenz), constitutent deputy for the Union of the National Center, allegedly said that the Civil Defense, supported by civilian patrolmen, won first place, according to a morning paper that quoted him.

Marco Antonio Castellanos, the Army's official spokesman, read a portion of a communique issued by that institution today, rejecting the involvement of civil patrols in the outcome of the elections.

[Begin recording] Several politicians, in statements to the national press, tried to involve the Guatemalan Army in the past elections. With evil intentions, they said that Civil Self-Defense Patrols determined the outcome of the first round of the elections.

It is regrettable that the Army is being linked to this situation again and more so when the top authority, the head of state, has clearly said that members of Civil Self-Defense Patrols are free to vote for the person of their choice and that their decision is not related to any political issue. As you know, the Guatemalan Government is the most interested in ensuring that general elections actually take place and that they are honest to restore confidence in the return to democratization. [end recording]

HONDURAS

PAZ BARNICA ON SIGNING CONTADORA DOCUMENT

PA112049 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1922 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Text] Luxembourg, 11 Nov (EFE) -- Honduran Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica announced today that his government is prepared to sign the Contadora Document tomorrow and invited the Central American foreign ministers to do likewise.

At a news conference, Paz Barnica said that up to now they have achieved a 80 percent consensus and that only technical aspects are pending, but if good will exists, the document can be signed here in Luxembourg as a tribute to Europe.

Contadora has been acting conscientiously, "but we are reaching the limit, and it would be terrible to fail because of a consensus of weariness," Paz Barnica stated. For Paz Barnica there exist "clear criteria" of agreement, and it is only necessary that the ad hoc commission on disarmament establish the limits of the agreements, that the verification controls and security statute be incorporated into the document.

The Honduran foreign secretary said that Nicaragua is "tenaciously" opposed to demilitarization, being "the most powerful Army of all Central America."

However, both the foreign ministers of Contadora and Nicaragua appear to defend the necessity that the deadline of 20 November anticipated for the signature be extended until a consensus is reached.

Deputy Foreign Minister Hugo Tinoco, who represents Nicaragua in the Contadora negotiations, said today that his country "is prepared to suspend the acquisition of arms, and to condemn terrorism as Honduras proposes, but the withdrawal must be by all, to ask anything else would be suicidal for us. [no end quotation marks as received]

In his statements made in the hall, Tinoco said that he has "no fear" of including the word "reconciliation" in the final group declaration and denied that the negotiations were at a standstill.

The Hondruan foreign secretary insisted that the East-West connotations of the Central American conflict in view of the U.S. presence in the region, especially in Honduras and through the military maneuvers which today, he noted, are frozen. Paz Barnica affirmed that the United States had recognized Contadora as "the only possible solution" and what North America wants "is a good document, applicable to a pluralist and democratic Nicaragua."

Regarding the 700 U.S. advisers in Honduran territory, Paz Barnica said that it is his government's sovereign decision to withdraw them or to suspend the maneuvers whenever it deems necessary or if the economic cooperation accords with the United States are not fulfilled.

Paz Barnica stressed the Honduran war potential and weaponry, estimated at 40,000 tons of weapons between 1979 to 1984, plus 1,000 tons more received in 1985. This suggests that Nicaragua [as received] has obtained more than $500 million in weapons.

I think that the 45 days that were given are more than enough. If the document is not signed by then, we would be wasting our time, and we would have to say that Nicaragua has failed, Paz Barnica added.

OFFICIALS MEET U.S. STATE DEPARTMENT VISITORS

PA082216 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] The National Security Council, presided over by President Roberto Suazo Cordova, met yesterday with U.S. Secretary of State John Whitehead [as heard] and with Elliott Abrams, under secretary of state for Inter-American Affairs. Honduran Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica reports about this meeting:

[Begin recording] The meeting, which was announced 3 or 4 days ago, is part of a special visit to Central American countries. The U.S. assistant secretary of state and the under secretary of state for Inter-American Affairs are visiting Tegucigalpa first. They met with President Suazo Cordova and members of the National Security Council to discuss bilateral topics. They talked about economic cooperation based on the proposals that Honduras has made, and the commitments that the U.S. Government [words indistinct] has acquired with Honduras to [words indistinct] economic matters and those strictly necessary or complementary in security matters. [Words indistinct] that there should be a fair understanding of the role Honduras plays in the defense of democracy and the security of Central America, not only for the welfare of Honduras and Central America but also for U.S. strategic interests in this region of the Latin American continent.

They also discussed the Central American situation within the context of the peace negotiations being promoted by the Contadora Group. They talked about the recent attitude adopted by the Nicaraguan Government [words indistinct] this valuable [words indistinct] peace.

You can see in Tegucigalpa's papers today a report from Managua in which Deputy Foreign Minister Victor Hugo Tinoco (?categorically) said that Nicaragua does not (?want) to sign the Contadora Document for Peace and Cooperation in Central America. [Passage indistinct]

Regarding this, Honduras is very willing to immediately sign the Document for Peace and Cooperation in Central America. We told the U.S. delegation this because we have [words indistinct] as a [words indistinct] country, as we have said before, [words indistinct] peaceful solution within Contadora and that is Honduras' firm position. [end recording]

Visit Linked to Geneva Summit

PA102313 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] High-ranking U.S. Government officials met yesterday with members of the National Security Council. Radio America learned unofficially that the meeting is related to the summit meeting to be held by the leaders of the United States and the USSR in Geneva, where they will discuss the Central American crisis.

Bilateral relations between Honduras and the United States were analyzed yesterday by the members of the National Security Council and two high-ranking officials of the Reagan administration. Assistant Secretary of State John Whitehead and Elliott Abrams, under secretary of state for Inter-American affairs, met with the National Security Council members.

Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica said that only matters related to U.S. military and economic aid to Honduras were discussed at the meeting. He said that the Honduran position in the Contadora Group's peace-making efforts and Honduras' democratic process were also subjects of discussion.

However, unofficial sources have reported that the visit to Honduras by the deputy of U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz is related to the summit meeting that the leaders of the United States and the USSR will hold in Geneva. The Honduran foreign secretary himself announced that the Central American crisis will be discussed at the summit meeting of the two superpowers.

Paz Barnica said only that Honduras is optimistic that the U.S. and Soviet presidents will talk about the Central American conflict. The foreign secretary said yesterday that the United States is beginning to understand the strategic role played by Honduras for mutual security and in the Reagan administration's policy for Central America.

Regarding the Contadora Group negotiations, the National Security Council members informed the two U.S. officials that Honduras is firmly committed to the reduction of the arms buildup in the region. It was explained that President Roberto Suazo reiterated his government's determination to consolidate democracy in Honduras, while the U.S. officials expressed their satisfaction over the elections that will be held on 24 November.

ARMY DISHONORABLY DISCHARGES ALVAREZ, BUESO ROSAS

PA102339 Tegucigalpa Televisora Hondurena in Spanish 0130 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] The National Security Council has confirmed our report of 3 October. General Gustavo Alvarez Martinez and Abdenego Bueso Rosas have been dishonorably discharged from the Honduran Army. The discharge was officially announced during today's meeting of the council. It was reported that the proper documents were presented for the discharge to be made effective 1 October for Gen Alvarez Martinez, while Gen Bueso Rosas's discharge is to become effective 1 November.

In addition, the [words indistinct] minister annuled the naturalization record of (Gerald Lachinian), a mercenary involved in a plot to kill President Roberto Suazo Cordova. The criminal is detained in Miami under orders of the city's judicial authorities. It has also been reported, as it was indicated yesterday, that Gen Bueso Rosas has turned himself in to the U.S. authorities. He will travel to Miami in the next few days to be tried for drug trafficking and a plot to murder Suazo Cordova. Drug trafficker Matas Ballesteros will almost surely be extradited to the United States, according to reports we have received and the legal procedure being followed by the Colombian Government.

During the council meeting, the electoral process was discussed, and it was indicated that the Armed Forces are willing to make all possible efforts so that the Honduran people can freely and secretly cast their votes. Foreign Minister Edgardo Paz Barnica has said that electoral law and constitutional amendments are not incompatible or exclusive and that, therefore, the accord signed with the Honduran Air Force in May will be respected.

[Begin recording] [Paz Barnica] A general analysis was made aimed at strengthening the democratic process according to the Constitution and laws since they are neither incompatible nor exclusive. [Words indistinct] originated in a solution for a institutional crisis in April or May.

This is to say, neither the Constitution's articles nor the electoral law's amended articles are incompatible, but rather perfectly matched to strengthen the electoral process and Honduras' democratic system. [end recording]

The official said that no Honduran troops have raided Salvadoran territory and that a general disarmament will be effected in order to guarantee peace during the elections. It has also been reported that the minister yesterday signed the accord that contains the new rates for the transportation of fuels, which go into force as of today. The council's meeting ratified the decision originally made by the Armed Forces' higher council.

NICARAGUA

ORTEGA VIEWS U.S. POLICY ON 'FACE THE PEOPLE'

PA102217 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1735 GMT 10 Nov 85

[Speech given by President Daniel Ortega on the "Face the People" program held in Ticuantepe Region -- live]

[Excerpt] The companeros were asking us about the U.S. position toward Nicaragua and the famous dialogue with the contras. You have been kept informed of what we did at the United Nations. There we challenged the U.S. Government to put an end to the aggression against Nicaragua, to stop attacking Nicaragua. Then, under those circumstances, we -- without there being war, without there being any type of direct or indirect aggression from the United States -- would have a different situation, and there would be no reason to have extraordinary measures in this country. When the U.S. President answered on 24 October, his response was absurd. He completely disregarded the reality of this conflict where the U.S. Government, the U.S. policy, is responsible for this situation. Yet he says at the United Nations that this has to be discussed with the USSR. Nicaragua has clearly stated that this is not a problem between the USSR and the United States. This is a problem between [as heard] the United States that is waging war on Nicaragua. What the United States has to do is stop waging war on Nicaragua, respect Nicaragua, respect the right of the Nicaraguans to make their revolution, the right of the Nicaraguans to distribute land to the peasants. That is what the United States must respect. The USSR shares this position with Nicaragua and does not accept the U.S. President's proposal. [applause and slogans]

In addition to these U.S. Government positions there are the Contadora peace efforts. We have been supporting the Contadora peace efforts and we continue to support them. However, we have also been telling Contadora from the time they proposed a peace act in 1984 that no advance can be made toward peace in Central America as long as the United States continues attacking Nicaragua. No agreement can be reached as long as the United States is waging war on Nicaragua.

There is a meeting coming up in a few days in Europe; in Luxembourg. There, the EEC will be meeting with the Central American countries' representatives to discuss Europe's cooperation with Central America. The foreign ministers of the Contadora Group countries will be there, too, and it has been proposed that the Contadora Group meet with the Central American foreign ministers. Today we are sending the Nicaraguan official stand on Contadora's latest proposals there. We are sending this official stand, well-backed by documents; a very detailed stand showing how reasonable and just the Nicaraguan position is.

As these documents have not been received yet by the presidents [as heard] of the Contadora Group and of the support -- because we are sending these documents to all of them, as of tomorrow -- we will make public to our people what is the Nicaraguan position after they have been received. We want the Nicaraguan people to know in detail what the Nicaraguan stand is regarding the expectations that might have arisen concerning the most recent proposals of the Contadora Group.

We have been insisting that the U.S. Government's aggressive policy continues as the only obstacle for achieving peace in the Central American region. Precisely, the official U.S. position can be summarized by this note that the U.S. Government sent a few days ago to our Foreign Ministry. The note is self-explanatory. It reads as follows, that is, the important part of the U.S. Government note. This note was received (?2) days ago:

During the Manzanillo talks, the United States repeatedly voiced its opinion that there could not be lasting peace in Central America nor could a satisfactory outcome of the Contadora process be expected unless there was a democratic national reconciliation. What they call national reconciliation means for us to embrace the contras and turn power over to them. That is what they call democratic national reconciliation.

Likewise, the United States voiced its agreement with the Nicaraguan position to the effect that the internal agreements of Nicaragua are the exclusive business of the Nicaraguan people. We have always told the U.S. Government that the internal affairs of Nicaragua are the internal affairs of Nicaragua. However, if we are going to sit down to discuss the internal affairs of Nicaragua in talks with the U.S. Government, we would then have to also discuss U.S. internal affairs. We would have to discuss what we consider the erroneous U.S. policy concerning its own people, the black population, for example; the situation of injustice prevailing in the United States and and the persecution in the United States against social activists. However, this is not the case. We have told the United States: We want to discuss the normalization of our relations.

Then, they said here that the United States agrees with Nicaragua's position that Nicaragua's internal arrangements are exclusively within the purview of the Nicaraguan Government. Up to that point, one could say that the U.S. reply is a good one. We agree with it. However, they then added the assertion that they had no intention of negotiating with the Nicaraguan Government on behalf of the Nicaraguan people. The United States then urged the Nicaraguan Government to begin those negotiations with the contras. Today, this continues to be the U.S. feeling and position.

The note from the U.S. Government continues: As special envoy Shlaudeman told Ambassador Tunnerman on 29 October -- they met over there in Washington -- the United States would resume bilateral talks if the Nicaraguan Government accepts the proposal presented in March by representatives of the Nicaraguan resistance. Who are the representatives of the Nicaraguan resistance? The terrorists, the criminals who are murdering the working people, peasants, teachers, children, women, and youths. Those are the representatives of the national resistance. In March, they presented a proposal in the United States -- a proposal that was welcomed and supported by the U.S. Government -- a proposal that said to us: Yield power to us. Surrender! That is what their proposal said.

Now the U.S. Government is saying that the United States will resume bilateral talks if the Nicaraguan Government accepts the proposal presented in March by representatives of the Nicaraguan resistance, a proposal that President Reagan endorsed in April. Indeed, in April, President Reagan endorsed this proposal and gave it widespread propaganda. It was what we call an ultimatum made to Nicaragua, an ultimatum Nicaragua definitely rejected.

The note continues: Accept the proposal presented in March by representatives of the Nicaraguan resistance, a proposal endorsed by President Reagan in April; establish a serious dialogue, with the mediation of the church, with the leaders of the Nicaraguan Opposition Unity, UNO; agree to a cease-fire; and suspend the state of emergency.

On 31 October, Ambassador Tunnerman answered that the Nicaraguan Government considered the March proposal to be totally unacceptable. In view of this reply, the United States does not believe that a high-level meeting, as proposed by the Nicaraguan Government in its note of 4 November, would serve any purpose.

We were proposing, and we continue to propose to the U.S. Government, that we begin bilateral talks to seek a way to normalize our relations. They respond with the excuse that they do not want to get involved in Nicaragua's internal affairs, but to begin talks with Nicaragua, we have to implement the proposal made by the counterrevolution. They have made this a precondition. This is as if we were to say to the U.S. Government that, as a condition for beginning talks, it would have to meet certain demands being made by the U.S. people, for the benefit of the poor, the blacks, or the victims of injustice in that country. Therefore, this proposal is ununacceptable to Nicaragua, and in response to this proposal by the U.S. Government we say once again that dialogue with the counterrevolution -- if we ever hold talks with the counterrevolution -- will not be held with the people who are receiving payment from the U.S. Government, but directly with the U.S. Government, which is directing the counterrevolution; with the U.S. Government, the boss of the counterrevolution.

I do not know what you think of this position held by Nicaragua, by the Nicaraguan Government [applause], in which we have clearly told the U.S. that we will not accept that kind of talks. They want to impose a dialogue -- and they say it quite clearly -- to impose a dialogue with the counterrevolution, through the church. They want to use the church as a tool. Of course, there are different sectors within the church in this regard. The important thing is that the Nicaraguan Government cannot agree to talks with the counterrevolution.

Father Ernesto Cardenal is here. He is a priest. Father Ernesto Cardenal, Father Miguel D'Escoto, Father Fernando Cardenal, and dozens of priests who are participating in the process of transforming our country have clearly opposed such a dialogue. When the Nicaraguan Government and the FSLN disagree with such a dialogue and reject it, it is simply because it is very clear that the Nicaraguan people cannot accept that type of dialogue. What will the Somozist forces want? What will be the desire of Bermudez and all those people? What they will want is to take everything away from us again. The lands that belong to the peasants, the lands that the revolution has given them, would no longer belong to those peasants, and the big landowners would be the only people who own land in this country. That is what those people want.

For this reason, the Nicaraguan people, with great intelligence and wisdom, do not want that type of dialogue, and logically, we will never accept that kind of talks. We are willing at all times to talk with the U.S. Government, to discuss the normalization of our relations, to have them end the aggression, to have them end the war, to have them leave us in peace. If they don't want to help us, then they don't have to. If they don't want to give us financial and economic aid, then let them not give it. The best aid that they can give us is to stop making war on us, to stop attacking us. We will manage as best we can with the aid of those countries and governments that wish to help Nicaragua.

This then, is our answer to the question posed by the companero regarding the possibilities of dialogue and negotiation with the U.S. Government.

Thus, we have no choice but to continue to produce, to work, to fight, to continue to win the war that the U.S. Government has been waging against us for over 4 years through the mercenary forces. It is a war that we are winning. We are winning it because the people know what they are defending. Otherwise, we would not be winning this war. The peasants, the youths, the women who are fighting know why they are fighting. Therefore, it is a war that we are winning and in which we are going to totally crush the mercenary forces.

Well, for those who want to live in peace with Nicaragua, there is the amnesty law. Any contra who wants to stop waging war, who wants to stop being a tool of aggression, can turn to the amnesty. He can very well accept the amnesty. Over 1,000 counterrevolutionaries have already done so. Every day, people who were involved in the counterrevolution are accepting amnesty.

In sum, we are committed to peace. The people want peace; the peasants want peace; the workers want peace. It would be nice for everyone concerned for me to come here to talk only about production and not have to talk about problems of war, military mobilization, and the impact of the war on the economic situation. We would like to talk only about the economic issue and not talk about war, but we are forced to talk about war by the United States and its terrorist policy.

We wish to congratulate the companeros for the clear and direct manner in which they have made their presentations. We also wish to congratulate them for the effort that we know they have been making in this municipality to increase production. As to the problem of Veracruz, we will discuss it with the companeros in charge of Regions 3 and 4 to try to solve that problem. As the companero said, that problem urgently needs a solution. We hope that in a future meeting there will be no war discussion, and we will have resolved all the issues and problems that you have presented today. Thank you. [applause]

ORTEGA OUTLINES POSITION ON CONTADORA

PA112104 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1825 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Letter and document on Nicaragua's view of the Contadora Document read by President Daniel Ortega at Government House in Managua -- live]

[Text] Managua, 11 November 1985, for the sake of peace, against all aggression. I will now read the text of an initial letter that we sent the Contadora Group and support group presidents [as heard]. In this letter, Nicaragua defines its position regarding the peace and negotiation process promoted by the Contadora Group.

Presidents and friends: The peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean have felt represented in the peace effort that has been promoted by Mexico, Panama, Venezuela, and Colombia for the past 2 years and 10 months. Brazil, Argentina, Peru, and Uruguay joined that effort.

The dream of Bolivair Hidalgo, Marti, and Sandino of a united Latin America to defend self-determination, independence, and peace, today more than ever, relies on the nobility of its rulers.

Peace, stability, and democracy are threatened by those whose strive to maintain an unjust internatic nal economic order that threatens an economic suffocation brought about by the foreign debt and an unequal trade balance. Peace, stability, and democracy are threatened when peoples like those of Nicaragua, which have achieved their independence, are victims of state terrorism by a government striving to destroy the Nicaraguan revolution.

The objective is to destroy the Nicaraguan revolution, because U.S. leaders view it as a bad example for the peoples and governments of Latin America and the Caribbean that in this historical moment are carrying out a great struggle to establish a new kind of political and economic relationship, especially with the United States of America. Those relations must be just, equitable, and respectful.

U.S. leaders are committed to destroying the democratic process in Nicaragua to demobilize and demoralize the peoples, political parties, and governments of Latin American countries, which, within a pluralist framework, increasingly agree on the need for united action to achieve democracy and social justice, which are threatened by the U.S. Government's intransigent policy.

With the same brutality with which they crushed the people of Maurice Bishop, U.S. leaders now not only aim to crush the Nicaraguan revolution, but also the independence and the aspirations toward self-determination of the dignified rulers of Latin America and the Caribbean. That is part of the blackmail policy and threats that characterize the current U.S. Administration.

The Nicaraguan revolution, which has suffered the direct action of U.S. state terrorism for more than four years, has supported the Contadora Group peace-seeking effort. From a Latin Aemrican stand, it has defended the option of a peaceful solution to the conflicts.

Respectful of this principle contained in the UN Charter, Nicaragua has not only supported Contadora Group efforts, but also resorted to mechanisms specified by international law to solve conflicts between states. This is why we convoked a meeting at the UN Security Council and filed a suit at the International Court of Justice against the U.S. aggression that we are victims of.

Today, as I point out the virtues of the Contadora Group effort and the contempt suffered by the group in its noble peace-seeking effort at the hands of the U.S. Government, I address you to present this additional document containing the official Nicaraguan Government position to the new draft document for peace and cooperation in Central America, handed over by the Contadora Group foreign ministers to the Central American foreign ministers during a joint meeting held in Panama on 12 and 13 September 1985.

Nicaragua's position is the result of an intense reflection and study of the new draft document. In its evaluation, we have given great importance to the critical situation prevailing in the area brought about by the intensification of foreign meddling and the aggression suffered by the Nicaraguan people at the hands of the U.S. Government, as well as to the document of objectives of September 1983, which was approved by Central American heads of state, and the revised Contadora Document for Peace and Cooperation in Central America, dated 7 September 1984.

Nicaragua has long maintained that a solution to area conflicts must necessarily involve an agreement with the U.S. Government to put an end, first of all, to the brutal aggressive war imposed on the Nicaraguan people; that it must involve the solemn commitment by that government to stop its war policy against our nations in the future. The Nicaraguan Government has also advocated a position based on principles linked to the subsistence of the Nicaraguan nation itself to allow it to have the needed defense mechanisms and to guarantee in a dignified way the legitimate security interests and the inalienable rights of self-determination and independence of the Nicaraguan people; our people are threatened by the war aggression and the danger of a direct military intervention that U.S. leaders have refused to rule out.

In the face of the war situation experienced by the country, it is not possible to assume commitments in the realm of review and control of armaments as long as the minimum basic conditions that will ensure Nicaragua's security are not present. Those conditions will only exist to the extent that the U.S. Government takes on real, specific, and effective commitments allowing Nicaragua to implement a program of military development that would not pose a risk to its national security. Under the current circumstances, aggression against Nicaragua on all levels has not abated; in fact, threats and attacks on our national sovereignty and independence are ever-increasing. Possibilities of an agreement with the United States seem more remote every day due to its intransigent position. In addition, conditions for peace and security will not exist as long as a U.S. military presence in the region continues to pose a threat to the security of my country.

Therefore, Nicaragua proposes, according to the Document of Objectives and the Revised Act of 7 September 1984, the absolute ban of international military maneuvers, which have become acts of intimidation and interference that must disappear.

Despite the worthy efforts conducted by the Contadora Group and support groups to attain peace, new factors of tension have negatively affected the Central American conflict, worsening the crisis and the dangers that threaten Nicaragua and the area. In this context the U.S. Government has proceeded to disburse $27 million approved by the U.S. Congress for the mercenary forces, thereby escalating aggression, terror, destruction, and genocide against the Nicaraguan people. The toll has been more than 11,000 Nicaraguans killed, 5,000 wounded, 5,000 kidnapped, 250,000 displaced, and $1.5 billion in direct and indirect losses.

Within the framework of this aggressive policy, Fred C. Ikle, U.S. under secretary of defense for policy, said on 21 October that the U.S. Government might resort in the future to the direct use of force in order to overthrow the Nicaraguan Government.

These threats prove that Nicaragua is right and that justice is on its side when it invokes the right to not renounce the use of the necessary means that will allow us to defend ourselves from an eventual U.S. direct military intervention.

At the same time, the U.S. Government has increased its economic aggression against Nicaragua, renewing the commercial blockade and economic sanctions under the groundless argument that the Nicaraguan Government's policies and actions continue to represent an uncommon and extraordinary threat to U.S. national security and foreign policy. These actions have been condemned by the GATT.

The U.S. Senate and House of Representatives Intelligence Committees recently authorized the CIA to provide sophisticated communication radios to the terrorists who assassinate the Nicaraguan people; in addition, the U.S. Government continues to refuse the International Court of Justice's mandate and jurisdiction, and violates international laws. I must also underscore that the U.S. President's recent statements at the UN General Assembly -- on the commemoration of the organization's 40th anniversary -- were aimed at presenting the conflicts prevailing in Central America and the war of aggression against Nicaragua within the framework of its negotiations with the Soviet Union, and clearly represent his contempt for the search for peace in the region which has been carried out by the Contadora Group on behalf of Latin America. This also confirms the U.S. Government's lack of political will to assume its responsibilities and cease its policy of intervention and aggression, which is the main reason for the increased worsening of current conflicts derived from the situation of oppression and poverty which afflicts millions of Central Americans.

The U.S. Government's lack of political will to adjust its conduct to international law norms and seek a reasonable and dignified understanding with Nicaragua was recently confirmed with the U.S. Government's proposal demanding the dissolution of our National Assembly, which was elected freely and honestly, and a national reconciliation with the terrorist forces the U.S. Government has created and directed -- as a condition to start the dialogue with Nicaragua. Under these circumstances, Mr President, the adoption of pledges concerning military development matters at a time when aggressions against Nicaragua still prevail and are becoming worse, cannot lead to the establishment of a dignified, authentic, and just peace. This can only be achieved by respecting the inalienable rights of all nations, including the right to safeguard their sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity.

Lastly, I wish to reassert what I stated during my speech to the assembly commemorating the UN's anniversary, that no solution or document will be effective in Central America as long as the U.S. rulers do not completely stop the direct, indirect, covert, or by other alternate means aggression against the Nicaraguan people. I also want to reaffirm Nicaragua's position, which at the same time is the common aspiration of all Latin American people, in the sense that in order to deactivate the factors of tension and conflict, it is necessary to put an end to the foreign military presence in the area. To that end, we believe that it is fundamental that Central America should constitute an area of peace free of all foreign military presence, as contained in the document of objectives in the revised Contadora Act of 7 September 1984.

The Nicaraguan Government, while reasserting its sincere willingness to achieve peace and understanding, as proved by its participation in the Contadora Group's negotiating process, also states its confidence that Nicaragua's position concerning the new draft document will be closely and carefully analyzed, and followed by initiatives that allowe us to advance on a firm basis toward the achievement of the peace which is rightfully demanded by the Central American peoples. The heroic people of Sandino will continue to resist with their rifles, and the hands and morale of its men and women will defeat the brutal and immoral aggression that has been decreed against our people by the U.S. Government's terrorist state policy, for the respect of self-determination, sovereignty, and independence of all the peoples in the world; for the right to live; for the respect to the UN Charter and international juridical norms; for Latin America and the Caribbean; and for the peoples of the world who have supported Nicaragua's cause. The Nicaraguan people will continue to defend the right to peace and justice with their blood, knowing that reason and wisdom will eventually prevail over policies of force, and peace will become a reality in Central America.

Fraternally, Daniel Ortega Saavedra

We also have the document that is being attached to this letter, which summarizes the Nicaraguan Government's position concerning the draft Contadora document dated 12 September 1985:

Following a careful analysis of the draft document dated 12 September 1985, we wish to underscore that the Nicaraguan Government considers acceptable the following parts, even though in some of the cases Nicaragua has given in for the sake of higher interests, namely, Central America's peace and harmony.

1. Introductory part.

2. General pledges.

3. Pledges concerning regional matters and the development of trust.

4. Commitments on matters of national reconciliation. In this section Nicaragua wishes to emphasize that although our suggestions on national reconciliation have not been incorporated, the conception of these commitments presented in the text as assumed by the countries before their own peoples preserves their internal character and consequently the sacred principle of nonintervention in affairs reserved for national jurisdiction.

5. Commitments on matters of human rights.

6. Commitments on matters of elections and parliamentarian cooperation.

7. Commitments on foreign military bases, schools, and installations. These commitments must be completed with an addendum that adds that the parties agree to abolish the existing legal provisions that permit military bases, schools, and installations to give free access or participation to foreign elements.

8. Commitments on matters of arms traffic.

9. Commitments on terrorism, sabotage, and subversion and prohibition of support for irregular forces. The commitments on these matters, due to their international legal nature, must be fulfilled before the signing of the agreement in order to establish the minimum basic conditions of security so that Nicaragua can assume commitments on matters of military development. At the moment the document is signed, these commitments must have been fulfilled completely, not only because they are commitments of an international legal nature, but because the signing of the document represents a ratification of the existing commitments to respect these obligations.

10. Commitments on matters of direct communications.

11. Economic and social commitments.

12. Commitments on matters of refugees.

13. Commitments on matters of dissemination and adherence in general. However, we will not accept [13 second break in transmission].

14. Final dispositions, except for the application of the document to the matters related to the deadline of the commitments.

15. Additional Protocols 1 and 4 are accepted as presented.

Regarding Protocol 2, the Nicaraguan Government wishes to reiterate, once again, that the aggressive and interventionist policy of the U.S. Government represents the main problem in the Central American crisis. In this sense, it is not possible to find a lasting and stable solution to the existing conflicts without involving the political will of the U.S. Government in serious and detailed obligations that will curb its illegal conduct.

The Nicaraguan Government observes, with concern, that Protocol 2 does not include specific commitments on the part of the U.S. Government, and without these specific commitments, it is not possible to effectively reestablish peace in Central America. Nicaragua believes that this protocol should strongly force the U.S. Government to accept the following obligations.

A. An end to all types of aggression against Nicaragua and commitments to the effect that similar actions will not be taken in the future.

B. The acceptance of all commitments on matters of international military maneuvers.

C. Strict observance of the 10 May 1984 ordinance and respect for the ruling of the International Court of Justice regarding the case against the United States presented by Nicaragua.

However, the Nicaraguan Government considers that the best and most effective option would be the inclusion of a new protocol directed solely to the U.S. Government. This protocol would include the above-mentioned commitments.

Likewise, the protocol should be signed by the United States at the same time that the Contadora Document is being signed, otherwise, Nicaragua and the other Central American countries would be left open to a U.S. aggression.

Protocol 3 must include a new disposition that establishes the states signing the protocol. This disposition should state that the signing nations must give their total support to the compliance of the functions of dissemination and adherence mechanisms as established in the document when demanded by the parties involved.

The Nicaraguan Government has closely examined the matters included in the document issued on 12 September 1985 regarding the commitments on the subject of international military maneuvers, weapons and troops, and period of implementation of the document and mechanisms to present charges and make commitments on the subject of foreign military advisers.

The following are the Nicaraguan Government's thoughts regarding each of these subjects, especially those subjects that threaten to leave Nicaragua defenseless before the declared purposes of the U.S. Government to destroy the Nicaraguan revolution.

1. International military maneuvers. The 12 September 1985 document for the first time introduces the concept of regulating the international military maneuvers, thereby inexplicably taking a step backward to what the 7 September 1984 document had established as a matter of Latin American principle. The 7 September 1984 document stated that international maneuvers in the region should be banned immediately. To achieve this, the document established a simultaneous ban of the maneuvers and the freeze in the purchase of weapons.

In the new document of 12 September 1984 the wording differs from the former document establishing an immediate freeze in the purchase of weapons simultaneous with the regulating of the maneuvers. It is quite true that Nicaragua could very well use and accept the terms included in the 12 September document to hold, in its own territory, military maneuvers as established by the document. These maneuvers could be joint maneuvers with one or several of the military forces of the friendly countries that have offered to supply weapons or military advisers to the Nicaraguan Armed Forces. However, Nicaragua understands too well that this would not contribute to peace in Central America and Latin America and could further worsen the already difficult conditions of the international situation.

The Nicaraguan Government feels that the absolute, categorical, and immediate banning of any type of international military maneuvers is a position of unrenounceable principles. This Nicaraguan position is in accordance not only with the revised Contadora Document of 7 September 1984 and the preamble of the document, but also with the document of objectives of September 1983. The need for the absolute ban on international military maneuvers becomes more evident when we recall that the U.S. Government has expressed, whenever one of these maneuvers is going to be held in Honduras, that these maneuvers are a warning and pressure against Nicaragua. This further confirms the intimidating nature of these maneuvers. Meanwhile, the military maneuvers objectively represent a preparation phase for future, real, and specific actions of aggression against Nicaragua. In this sense, a peace agreement for the region must establish the absolute ban on international military maneuvers and complement all dispositions regarding these commitments to better guarantee that they will be respected.

Nicaragua believes that it is essential that the following complementary points should be included in the document in an attempt to prevent omissions and flaws of the text from opening the doors to an undermining of the commitments on this matter.

A. International military maneuvers must be banned simultaneously with a freeze or moratorium on the purchase of weapons.

B. It must be explicitly stated that a state located outside the area is banned from carrying out unilateral international military maneuvers with the exclusive use of its troops in one or several Central American states.

2. Commitments on matters of weapons and troops. The Nicaraguan Government has upheld, as a principle, that the matter of military development is directly linked with each states' national security needs and the strict compliance with the basic principles of international law. This link is even more evident in the case of Nicaragua, which faces a brutal war of aggression imposed by the U.S. Government for the past 4 years. Nicaragua feels that any regional agreement must entail the normalization of relations between Nicaragua and the United States, that is, an end to the U.S. aggressive policy against Nicaragua. In this sense, Nicaragua feels that basic minimum conditions of security must be created so that Nicaragua can assume commitments on the control and reduction of weapons and troops. These basic minimum conditions are:

A. An end to U.S. aggression against Nicaragua in every way to include the official as well as covert aid to the mercenaries through private organizations and citizens and the solemn promise of the U.S. Government to refrain from promoting or allowing such actions in the future.

B. Once all the support to the mercenary forces has ended the threat that these forces represent for Nicaragua will disappear, thereby creating the minimum security conditions to assume commitments on the matter of weapons and troops.

These provisions, aside from being a right established by international law, are a direct and exact obligation established in the International Court of Justice's 10 May 1984 ordinance that ordered the United States to respect Nicaragua's right to its political sovereignty and independence which should not be endangered by military and paramilitary causes promoted from abroad.

Regarding the matter of an arms buildup, the Nicaraguan Government makes the following considerations:

A. The Nicaraguan Government has observed with concern that the 12 September 1985 document changes the provisions included in the revised document of September 1984 regarding a moratorium on the purchase of weapons. In this sense, the new document not only reduces the deadline for an arms moratorium or freeze established 30 days after the signing of the document, thereby imposing the immediate implementation of that disposition but rather expands the moratorium for soldiers. This is nothing new, only a concession. According to Nicaragua, this disposition not only contributes to the unbalance of the commitments achieved, but also is unacceptable because the total elimination of the irregular force is not presented simultaneously with the signing of the document. Consequently, such a disposition creates a serious problem for Nicaragua's national security as long as there are armed groups supported from abroad.

B. In addition, Paragraph C of Section 22 of the September 1984 revised document, on analyzing the Central American states' levels of military development according to the need for security and stability in the region, set forth in subparagraph 8 the characteristics of the geographical and geopolitical situation. The new analysis to which the text has been subjected has made this provision disappear. The elimination of this subparagraph 8 does away with the possibility for a correct evaluation of the Nicaraguan problem and a broader concept, not only Central American [as heard].

It is understandable that, concerning the struggle, Nicaragua's military security problems are not caused only by tensions in its relations with some other Central American countries but are basically linked to the U.S. Government stance. The United States is one of the biggest military powers in the world, and has publicly reiterated, through its President Ronald Reagan, its refusal to accept the existence in Nicaragua of the juridical and political regime that the Sandinist revolution represents.

Naturally, Nicaragua is worried aobut the participation of Central American countries, with obvious U.S. influence, in military agreements obviously aimed against the Nicaraguan revolution. Therefore, the establishment of basic accords to preclude the possibility of confrontations of a military nature between Nicaragua and its closest neighbors has an importance that cannot be hidden. Of course, Nicaragua aspires to the achievement of a reasonable balance that will guarantee our security, not only in relations to possible actions by any of its neighbors, but also in view of a possible combination of several of them in actions against Nicaragua.

All this is important, but it is not sufficient.

According to Nicaragua, the level of arms for the defense of its sovereignty is determined by its capacity to resist in the face of a U.S. aggression, an option that the U.S. Government systematically fails to discard. As long as the U.S. Government does not publicly, openly, and respectfully assume the international commitment not to invade Nicaragua militarily, either directly or indirectly, the Nicaraguan people are entitled to a guarantee of a level of armament, and military and paramilitary members able to place us in conditions to defend its dignity, to defend its sovereignty with dignity, and to acquire a minimum deterrent capacity that will make its potential aggressors seriously reflect about the high cost of such an adventure.

Consequently, Nicaragua's defense capability must continue to be gauged on the basis of the same geographic and geopolitical elements that rightfully appeared in the document of September 1984.

In addition, regarding the criterion of the gross national product included in the document as an element to be taken into account for the establishment of top limits of armaments and military forces, Nicaragua feels that, in its case, this criterion must be the subject of a special consideration because Nicaragua's current gross national product is affected and drastically reduced [deprimido] as a consequence of the economic, financial, and military war promoted by the United States, which has seriously affected the country's production levels.

C. The agreement of 7 September 1984, in the aspect regarding the commitments on arms, Section 2, although it establishes temporary time limits to reach agreements on types of arms on the limits, of the number of soldiers, as well as on installations capable of being used in warlike actions, the agreement on these problems is completely subject to the acceptance of all negotiating parties. Nowhere in this document is an effort made to impose on the Central American countries involved in the negotiations a level of arms or number of soldiers that these countries are not prepared to agree to sovereignty. The pretense of demanding that any state renounce its sovereign and inalienable rights is incompatible with international law and the UN and OAS charters, in addition to being incompatible with the principles established in the document itself.

Nicaragua believes that the novel provision contained in the document concerning provisional enactment of the maximum limitations and the calendar on arms and the number of soldiers that the verification and control commission determines in case no agreement is reached among the parties, is unacceptable because an effort is being made to supplant the political will of the parties, without which no agreement is possible.

Surely the imposition of measures of this type violates sovereign principles that are inherent to the states. On the other hand, such a measure could predispose the states that may eventually be favored by the studies of the verification and control commission to block an agreement to obtain the benefits of this mechanism. It is evident that a simple desire to prevent these agreements would condemn any of the parties to having to accept a provisionality at the level proposed by the verification commission.

On the other hand, a country that, like Nicaragua, is the object of a brutal aggressive war, cannot be the object of the establishment of maximum limits on arms and number of soldiers to which it has not freely consented because this would leave the country defenseless as long as the threats to its sovereignty and independence exist.

D. In the same sense the decree of the International Court of Justice dated 10 May 1984, in which Nicaragua demanded respect for its inalienable rights, reaffirms the impossibility of Nicaragua accepting the imposition of an arms limitation and the number of soldiers that it does not sovereignly agree to. The decree directly orders the U.S. Administration to immediately cease the military and paramilitary actions against Nicaragua, especially the economic embargo and the action of laying mines which, as was publicly recognized, had been planned and carried out by the Central Intelligency Agency itself.

This clear and emphatic recognition of the aggression against Nicaragua by the International Court of Justice reaffirms the need for the United States to cease its aggression and solemnly agree to not continue it in the future, as a condition for Nicaragua to assume arms control and arms reduction commitments.

Furthermore, this recognition once more places in evidence the need to clearly understand that the problems in Central America will find their solution in the consideration of geopolitical factors tied to the attitude of the United States toward Nicaragua and the other countries of the area.

E. Nicaragua believes that the establishment of maximum limits on arms and the number of soldiers must also, in addition to the commitments in the area of security and the prohibition of support for irregular forces, correspond with a new provision in the document forbidding the Central American countries to let foreign troops use their land, a matter that unless expressly prohibited would have a direct effect on the reasonable balance of forces because the arms and soldiers of these foreign troops could increase the levels of military development of the country that receives them.

3. Foreign military advisers.

Nicaragua has maintained throughout the negotiation process, based on the document of objectives, the need to proceed toward the withdrawal of all the military advisers, without any distinction. Nicaragua believes it is basic for the needs of peace and stability in the Central American region that the foreign military presence be proscribed, including the immediate withdrawal of all military advisers, even those performing technical work in connection with the installation and maintenance of military equipment.

On the other hand, the 12 September 1985 document introduces a novel change that is completely unacceptable with reference to the concept of foreign elements capable of participating in military, paramilitary and security activities. This concept is extremely vague and imprecise and thus subject to confusion and evident contradictions. The addition to this change, which is no coincidence, is another result of the refinement of the document by some Central American governments.

(?if we read) Article 27 of the so-called Tegucigalpa document dated 20 October 1984, with which the Central American countries began their refinement campaign, which is now making an attempt to lead to these unacceptable consequences, we will find this exact definition. For Nicaragua the meaning of the definition is extremely broad and ambiguous. It is evident that a civilian doctor, engineer or teacher, man or woman, who is not physically handicapped could be included as being capable of participating in military activities.

On the other hand, this concept contradicts the document itself because it is clearly evident that persons capable of participating in military, paramilitary, and security activities are precisely the advisers who work as technicians on the installation and maintenance of military equipment. Therefore, to be consistent, these would also have to be removed immediately.

4. Duration of enforcement of the document and mechanisms to report violations.

The final provisions of the new document state that at the end of the 5th year of the enactment of the document the parties and the Contadora Group countries will meet to evaluate it and adopt pertinent decisions. The new document, which is supposed to be a legal document, has no provisions to report violations. We consider it unreasonable that a legal document containing very specific commitments should be of a perpetual nature and require the unanimous agreement of all parties to evaluate and review it. The Nicaraguan Government believes the document should have a specific duration. We propose that the document have a reasonable duration of 5 years with a possible extension for the same period if all parties concerned so desire.

On the other hand, one must take into consideration that the 12 September document does not contain a system to report violations. It is customary for international legal instruments to contain such a clause. This is all the more necessary because the eventual violation of the document by the United States or any Central American country would expose the needs for national security of the countries that may be affected by the noncompliance.

Finally, Nicaragua highly values the noble efforts made by Contadora to find an agreement that will reestablish peace and security in the Central American region. Nicaragua hopes that the Contadora Group and the countries that make up the so-called Lima group will advance in parallel in an effort directed at the U.S. Government to obtain from it the necessary political will to permit Nicaragua and the other Central American countries to freely chose their own sovereign paths for their peoples, without fear of foreign aggression, interference, or intervention.

Once more Nicaragua reaffirms its unwavering willingness to actively continue cooperating with a process that will lead to the normalization of relations between the United States and Nicaragua and to the signing and enactment of the Contadora document as well as the strict fulfillment of its provisions.

Managua, 11 November 1985

CASTRO MEETS WITH U.S. 'ANTI-WAR DELEGATION'

FL120049 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 12 Nov 85

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, president of the Councils of State and Ministers, met last Friday with a U.S. anti-war delegation visiting our country. The delegation is headed by Reverend Paul Meyer, director of an organization called Religious Task Force Mobilization for Survival. The organization is composed of U.S. Catholic religious figures and evangelist ministers committed to the struggle for world peace and disarmament, solidarity with the Central American peoples, and fighting apartheid.

The meeting was held in a climate of mutual understanding. Matters regarding international peace and the situation in southern Africa and Central America, especially in El Salvador and Nicaragua, were discussed. Jose Felipe Carneado, chief of the Office of Religious Matters attached to the Central Committee Secretariat, Dr Adolfo (ham) and Reverend Raul Suarez, president and secretary respectively of the Ecumenical Center of Cuba, and other leaders from that organization also participated in the meeting.

ETHIOPIAN OFFICIAL MEETS CASTRO, CONVEYS GREETINGS

FL081407 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 8 Nov 85

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, party Central Committee first secretary and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, has met with Legesse Asfaw, Workers' Party of Ethiopia Central Committee Politburo and Secretariat member and chief of its Organization Department. The Ethiopian official conveyed fraternal greetings from President Mengistu Haile Mariam to Fidel which were reciprocated by the greatest leader of the Cuban revolution.

Meets Risquet, Departs

FL081638 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 8 Nov 85

[Text] Politburo and Secretariat member Jorge Risquet has met in Havana with Legesse Asfaw, Workers' Party of Ethiopia Central Committee Politburo and Secretariat member and chief of its Organization Department. Later the Ethiopian official was seen off at Havana's airport by Politburo member Jose Ramon Machado Ventura.

FIDEL, RAUL CASTRO ATTEND SOVIET RECEPTION

FL081326 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 8 Nov 85

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro and Army General Raul Castro attended a reception hosted last night by Konstantin Katushev, CPSU Central Committee member and Soviet ambassador to Cuba, on the occasion of the 68th anniversary of the Great Socialist October Revolution. Other Politburo and Secretariat members of the party's Central Committee and officials of the revolutionary government also attended the reception.

CASTRO CONGRATULATES PRPK'S HENG SAMRIN

BK081700 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1132 GMT 8 Nov 85

[Text] Phnom Penh, SPK, November 8 -- Heng Samrin, general secretary of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea [PRPK] Central Committee, has received a message from Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba congratulating him on his re-election to the post.

Fidel Castro said in his message: "Your re-election shows a just recognition of your full devotion to the revolutionary cause and to your remarkable role in leading the patriotic Kampucheans in the struggle against ignominious regime of terror and of genocide committed by Pol Pot's clique.

"I have firm conviction that as the leader of the PRPK you will lead the Kampuchean people to further successes in building a new society and defending the victories of your country.

"In this noble engagement, like in the previous one, you can refer to the militant solidarity of our party and people who regard the success of the courageous Kampuchean people in the consolidation of revolutionary process and in the normalization and improvement of living conditions in your country as their own."

"I would like to take this opportunity to reaffirm to you our party's readiness to strengthen the close relations with the leaders and combatants of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea and with the fraternal Kampuchean people so as to continue our struggle for independence, and the progress of our two peoples against the imperialism and its reactionary allies for the victory of noble ideas of socialism and of proletarian internationalism," he concludes.

PHILIPPINES SCIENCE MINISTER VISITS HAVANA

FL091401 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 9 Nov 85

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, has met in Havana with Philippines Science and Technology Minister Emil Javier, who presided over the first cooperation session held between the two countries. The visitor talked about his impressions during his visit, especially of tours through research centers related to livestock, agriculture, and cattle breeding development. He also discussed possibilities for bilateral exchange.

PERU'S WAGNER THANKS CASTRO FOR DEBT SUPPORT

FL082222 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1920 GMT 8 Nov 85

[Text] Peruvian Minister of Foreign Relations Allan Wagner has sent Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca an official letter of appreciation for the support the Cuban Government has given that nation. The document says that the Government of Peru highly appreciates the statements of Cuban solidarity in opposition to the statement that describes the Peruvian debt as impaired value.

As your excellency knows, the message from the Peruvian foreign minister says, Peru's position on the payment of the foreign debt is directly related to our decision to dedicate our greatest efforts toward promoting the social and economic well-being of our people.

Top political personages of Peru, including Prime Minister Luis Alva Castro, described Cuba's support of Peru as very positive in the matter of the U.S. decision against Peru.

Other Leaders Echo Foreign Minister

PA090409 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 9 Nov 85

[Report by Abel Sardinas, PRENSA LATINA correspondent in Lima -- recorded]

[Text] The Peruvian prime minister, the president of the Chamber of Deputies, the leader of the United Left, several congressmen, and newspapers in Lima have noted the significance of Cuba's support to Peru in condemning the attitude assumed by the U.S. Government toward Peru.

Prime Minister Luis Alva Castro termed Cuba's support as highly positive now that the United States has declared the Peruvian foreign debt impaired value. Alva Castro said that despite the opposite views held by Cuba and Peru regarding the foreign debt problem, what is important is that Latin American countries support one another.

Luis Negreiros, president of the Chamber of Deputies, expressed himself in similar terms, adding that the Cuban Government's support strengthens the ties uniting the Latin American countries and that under the present circumstances it has a special significance for the Peruvian people. Negreiros added that despite the different positions regarding the foreign debt, Cuba has always maintained a brotherly and realistic attitude toward Peru and supported the Peruvian Government's sovereign and nationalist decisions.

Meanwhile, Lima Mayor Alfonso Barrantes said: We accept Cuba's solidarity and also wish to express our gratitude, convinced that such a demonstration will be followed by other Latin American governments and peoples in an anti-imperialist position.

Carlos Ortiz, vice president of the General Confederation of Peruvian Workers, CGTP, the main labor organization in the country, said: We hope the Peruvian Government appreciates this new demonstration of solidarity from the Cuban people.

Deputy Jose Luis Alvarado of the United Left said that he did not expect anything less from the Cuban people and their president, Fidel Castro, because this is nothing new for the Cuban Government, which always takes the lead when the solidarity of the Latin American countries is needed. Senator Felipe Osterling, outstanding leader of the Christian Popular Party, said that his party praises the Cuban Government's attitude, which coincides with the position assumed by the Peruvian Congress.

Deputy Aureo Cegarra of the Popular Action Party said that the Cuban position regarding the foreign debt is realistic. This debt is affecting all the Latin American countries, he said, stressing the importance of maintaining unity at this moment.

ANNOUNCEMENT CONVOKING THIRD CONGRESS AMENDED

FL081543 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 8 Nov 85

[Text] The party's program draft will be thoroughly discussed by all Cuban workers in 1986.

Thus, the Central Committee has approved a proposal modifying the terms of the announcement convoking the Third Congress. According to the previously approved schedule, the country's workers were going to discuss the program draft and economic and social guidelines for the next 5-year period from 11 to 30 November, but both documents are long and complex and more time is needed for their examination and thorough discussion.

The recently approved amendment indicates that the congress will approve the program as a draft and, with the congress, the discussion period will begin in all work centers. The new method will allow an extensive discussion of the program draft and economic guidelines and will ensure a wider and more democratic participation of the 3 million workers in the country.

Opinions resulting from grassroots discussion will be gradually incorporated in the program draft as their various parts are discussed. This will improve the quality of its contents. After it is discussed in this way, the program will be approved at a Third Congress special meeting to be held at the end of next year. The delegates selected by the congress for that purpose will participate in that meeting.

In this way the program will be better understood and analysed, and its discussion will be an important ideological task. Its aim of dissemination and awareness of the purposes and ideas of the party in our society will be much better achieved.

CTC REPORT POINTS OUT DEFICIENCY AREAS

FL120235 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 12 Nov 85

[Text] This afternoon the 51st National Council of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions (CTC) continued at the organization's headquarters. The meeting will end tomorrow. CTC General Secretary Veiga read the report pertaining to the previous meeting, which indicated that 97 percent of the technical economic plan was completed and it is expected to be entirely complete by the end of the year.

The report pointed out that deficiencies in areas of importance for the people and national economy need to be reduced, and some unions which are behind schedule were cited. Light industry has not completed the manufacture of working clothes, and enterprises dealing with cattle, pigs, livestock, agriculture, and forestry have not completed their work. The construction workers' union has not completed some planned projects or its cement production. Nickel and rubber production and agricultural tools production are also behind schedule. Sugarcane and transportation workers' unions are behind in cold weather cane planting and cargo and passenger transportation, respectively. Meanwhile, telephone communications are experiencing a serious situation, especially in Havana.

The report revealed that the greatest deficiencies were registered in [words indistinct], Sancti Spiritus, Las Tunas, Granma, and Santiago de Cuba.